The Middletown Transcript

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DELAWARE COLLEGE

Engineering Class Made Visit To Sparrow's Point Plant

COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED

On Tuesday, May 4th, the Senior classes in mechanical and electrical engineering made a visit of inspection to the plant of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point, Maryland. The students first inspected the gas engine house where immense gas engines of 3000 horse power furnished air for the blast furnaces. They next visited the power house and the engine rooms, and then watched the drawing of molten iron from the blast furnace. The students later examined in detail the process of making steel rails. One of the most remarkable features of the plant was the great variety of uses to which electricity is put. It is used to run the cranes and the locomotives to handle great castings and pieces of metal, and in almost every operation requiring great power.

STUDENTS ON INSPECTION TRIP

On May 5th, and 6th, the Senior Agricultral students of Delaware College visited several places of interest in Pennsylvania nd New Jersey. At West Grove, Pa., they inspected the plant of Dingee and Conard, the largest growers of roses in the world, at which plant they saw 1400 varieties. At Kenneth, Pa., the students had an opportunity to study mushroon, carnation and tomato culture under forcing house conditions. At West Chester the students in landscape gardening inspected the beautiful estate of Mr. P. M. Sharpless, containing 1200 acres. Here also were inspected the large nurseries of Hoopes Brothers and Thomas. At Rivertsn, N. J., the class visited the greenhouses of the Henry A. Dreer Company. This company makes a specialty of the growing of ferns and palms.

EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

In a report to the people of the state, Prof. Harry Hayward, president of the Delaware Cooperative Educational Association, in a recent meeting stated that two demonstration schools in home economics had been established in Kent County, one at Viola and one at Rising Sun, and that similar schools would soon be established at Midway and Whites' Chapel in Sussex County. He also said the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, is planning to make an educational survey of Delaware in the fall. This survey of Delaware in the fall will cover points of administration, population of school districts, the amount of taxes raised, the methods of collecting taxes, buildings used for school purposes, their equipment, courses of study, the quality of the roads of the various school districts, and land values. The following committees, with Prof. Hayward as chairman ex-officio, was appointed to assist in the survey:

Wilmington—Mrs. A. D. Warner and George Carter.

Rural New Castle county—Prof. Hayward and Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, president of Delaware College.

Kent County—Dr. Charles A. Wagner, State commissioner of education, and Prof. J. E. Carroll, superintendent of schools in that counny.

Sussex county—Prof. Hardesty, superintendent of schools of that county, and Mr. Pelton.

The naming of the association's standing committee was deferred, pending the completion of the survey.

COMMENCEMENT AT DELAWARE COLLEGE

The Commencement exercises at Delaware College promise to be even more interesting this year than usual. In addition to the features of the alumni reunion, celebration and parade, plans for which will be announced next week, and the Interscholastic Meet, the program of which was published last week, the exercises of Commencement day will include besides the three addresses by members of the graduating class an address by one of the most prominent of our university presidents, Dr. Charles Franklin Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, of Cleveland. President Thwing is a graduate of Harvard ('76) and has received the degree of L. L. D. from at least two colleges. He is a preacher of note, having served as minister in North Avenue Church, Cambridge, Mass., and Plymouth Church, Minneapolis. He is the author of a large number of books dealing with college problems, among which are the following: American Colleges, "Their Students and Work, 1878"; "The College Women, 1894"; "The American College in American Life, 1900"; "Letters from a Father to His Son Entering College, 1912."

The student speaker at the commencement day exercises will W. I. Brockson, representing the Agricultural department; A. S Oise, representing the Engineering department; and Russell Paynter, representing the Arts and Science department.

M. H. S. Commencement

The commencement exercises of the Middletown High School will probably be held on Thursday and Friday evenings, June 10th and 11th. The graduating class consists of Misses Mildred Redgrave, Madeline Manlove, Clarence Weber, Elmer Kirk, Hugh Browne and Avery Donovan.

MIDDLETOWN BOY AWARDED

Laurels for another Blue Hen's Chick and a Middletown boy at that! The Transcript gives below an account, taken from the Newark Post, of the very creditable record record made at Delaware College by Mr. W. I. Brockson, a son of our worthy townsfolk, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Brockson.

"W. I. Brockson, of this year's graduating class, has been awarded a research scholarship at Ames University, the agricultural college of Iowa. Mr. Brockson is a student in the agricultural department. He specialized in agronomy. Last year he won the Trustee prize of $50 given to the student maintaining in all respects the best standing during the first three years of his college course."

While felicitating Mr. Brockson upon his well-merited achievement, we also wish to express our admiration of his wisdom in electing an agricultural course in preference to one in any of the much overdone professions.

Teachers in agronomy, or in horticulture, are in great demand at fancy salaries—the market for such is never overstocked, while the ranks of lawyers, doctors, and engineers of every class, are crowded, and their earnings scant enough as a rule.

Mr. Brockson is in everyway a very worthy, upright young man, and The Transcript not only wishes his career may be a highly successful one, but it is also assured that it will be.

AUTO-BUS LINES

Auto-bus lines are being placed in operation all over the country, and are a natural development of motor travel on the public roads. The services will become as widely established as Rural Delivery of mails, the Parcel Post, State Roads, and Telephones, and there will be no use in "kicking" about this newest developement, should we feel that it will be an injury to our business interests. It is another of the changes of the past ten years or so, that we must adjust ourselves to whether we like it or not.

The probability is that no live town will be injured materially by this new opportunity to "go away and buy." Some will go, but others are likely to come, if given the right sort of invitation. The up-to-date dealer is apt to get the new business, or hold his own, as the case may be, under any conditions. Sitting around and growing at new developments is a very unprofitable job.

There are always a few people who will go ten miles to save a nickel and some will send their cash away by mail, on a picture and type story, but the most of people do not transact business that way. In the long run, those who buy at home, from responsible dealers, are the best off.

OUR FIRST BALL GAME

The Middletown Athletic Association will play their first ball game on the new grounds today, when they will meet the strong George & John Club of New Castle.

The fences and grandstand have been completed, wire stretched along the left field fence and on the East side along Mrs. Algire's fence, as well as protecting the fence up to an extra height behind the catcher.

The chosen nine have done some practicing and everybody wishes them well in their contest with the "George & John A. C. of New Castle" reputed to be exceptionally fine players.

The "fan" serves a very useful purpose in these public games, and if Middletown approves of the painstaking efforts to give the school children and the youth of the town athletic facilities as well as to furnish amusement for its citizens, they will be present to-day at 3.15 p m. and see the fine initial game which will mark the opening of the ball season here. So let all the town turn out and yell itself hoarse for our laddies who mean to "bust a trace" to beat their opponents! Again we say, attend the game, and thus help with your presence and your "rooting."

SUCCESS OF MIDDLETOWN BOY

The following is taken from the Syracuse, N. Y., Herald, of May 8th, and may be of interest to a number of our readers. Mr. Stevens is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stevens, formerly of this town.

"Announcement was made today of the promotion and transfer of H. M. Stevens, who has for the last two weeks been in charge of the breakwater contract of the Empire Engineering corporation, and the West side barge canal terminal contract of H. S. Kerbaugh, Inc. Mr. Stevens will go to Buffalo, where he will assume charge of a new department of the Empire Engineering corporation, to be known as the department of railroad and municipal construction. His place here in Oswego will be taken by Laird Orde, of Philadelphia, who arrived this week and will assume full charge of the contract work next week. Mr. Stevens has made excellent progress in both contracts and his transfer is learned with deep regret, especially by members of the Chamber of Commerce in which organizanion he had taken a deep interest and which he had aided greatly at various times.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Mary Hampton spent the week-end in Philadelphia.

Miss Bessie Doolittle is visiting friends in Milford and Lewes.

Mrs. Isaac Green and children, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Rosa Webber, of this town has been visiting her daughter in Woodside.

Thomas A. Burnham, of Wilmington, has been paying a visit with his sisters here.

Mrs. George H. Johnson is spending this week with her sister in Montreal, Canada

Miss Mary Tarbutton of near town, was a guest of Miss Alice Waters on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Willits have had Philadelphia relatives spending several days with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Massey and sons, of Wilmington, were Sunday visitors in town.

Mrs. Julian Cochran is spending some time with her sister Mrs. Eugene Hanson, in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Jr., entertained a party of friends from Wilmington on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Lynch, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Buehm.

Mr. Frank Richards, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Barnard and sons Dan and Edward, of Wilmington, visited friends here last Sunday.

Mrs. Culver and daughter, Miss Mary, spent several days of this week with relatives in Maryland,

Miss Bernice D. Metten was an over Sunday visitor with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Metten.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Othoson, of St. Georges, were Sunday guests of his brother, Mr. S. T. Othoson.

Houston Naudrin, of Baltimore, Md., spent last Sunday at the home of his grandmother Mrs. S. E. Houston.

Mrs. J. R. Brown spent the week-end with her brother, Mr John Ratledge and family at Elsemere, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Kirk and son, Mr. William Kirk, spent Sunday with his brother, near Bethel Maryland.

Mrs. Edward Lippincott, of Philadelphia, visited her sister-in-law Mrs. Willie Lippincott, part of last week.

Mrs. S. E. Lewis, who was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia on Monday for treatment, underwent an opertion Thursday. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. George Derrickson and daughter Miss Mabel, have returned from a trip to Atlantic City, N. J. Miss Derrickson is now paying a visit with her mother and sister Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran.

Mrs. James P. Rothwell has returned to her home in Philadephia, after a visit with her sisters the Misses Beasten. Miss Mary Beasten returned home with Mrs Rothwell for a few days' visit.

The many friends of Miss Lionne Beaston will regret to learn of her being taken to the Medico-Chi hospital Philadelphia, and pleased to learn that it is hoped she will be spared an operation, as her condition is very much improved.

New Real Estate Offices

One good friend and fellow citizen Mr. John R. Heldmyer has gone into the real estate business, and opened up a handsome suite of offices on North Broad street in the Davis building. His offices are pleasingly furnished with every convenience necessary to do business, including a bran new type writer—the machine we mean—and a handsome young lady typewritist to make its keys fly.

Mr. Heldmyer has many friends, togetherwith a large circle of acquaintances and is well and favorably known in this community as a gentleman of integrity and good business qualifications.

He informs us that he has already had a large number of valuable and deserable farms and other properties listed with him for sale, and will no doubt make prompt sale of them. The Transcript adds its best wishes for his success.

Price—Layton Wedding

Mr. John H. Price, formerly of Middletown and Miss Hannah Layton, of Wilmington, were married at the residence of the bride's brother, Harry Layton in Wilmington, on Saturday, May 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Price left on Sunday morning for Washington where they will spend a short time, after which they will reside in City Point, Va., where the groom is engaged in business.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, for week ending May 6th: Miss Matilda Blackson, E. T. Truitt, Edward Neilds, S. H. Ney, Harvey Benson, Samuel Keffer.

CONVENTION AT DOVER

The 129th annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware was held in Dover Wednesday. A number of important questions were considered at this convention. There are a number of changes in the canons proposed at the last convention, and final action will be taken on them. There were ten in number, and among them are the following: Provisions for the election of a bishop, bonding of parish treasurers, all parish wardens to be communicants, and provision for the paying of the expenses of delegates to general convention and provincial synod.

The delegates from St. Anne's church were J. G. Bragdon and M. N. Willits; Alternates, J. B. Foard and W. G. Lockwood.

In his annual address before the convention Bishop Frederick J. Kinsman set forth his official acts as follows:

Celebrations of holy communion 100, other services, 167, sermons and addresses 160, baptisms 4, marriages 2, burials 3.

Confirmations--Bridgeville, St. Mary's 9; Camden, St. Paul's 2; Christiana hundred, Christ Church, 9; Delaware City, Christ Church, 3; Dover, Christ Church, 24; Georgetown, St. Paul's, 9; Laurel, St. Philip's 2; Lewes, St., Peter's 3; Marshallton, St., Barnabas', 11; Middletown, St. Anne's, 10; Milford, Christ Church, 1; Millsboro, St. Mark's, 3; Milton, St. John Baptist's 5; New Castle, Immanuel, 5; Newport, St. James', 1; Rehoboth Beach, All Saints', 9; Seaford, St. Luke's, 11 Smyrna, St, Peter's, 12; Townsend, St. Mary's, 4; Wilmington, Calvary, 18; Holy Trinity (Old Sweedes'), 29; Immanuel, 12; St. Andrew's 31; Trinity, 20; total, 253.

The bishop also confirmed 98 persons on the dioceses of New Jersey, Vermont and Virginia.

ST. ANNES' CHURCH NOTES

May 16th. The Sunday after Ascension.

Divine worship, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10.30 A. M.

Sunday School session at 11.45 A. M.

Evening Prayer and Address at 7.30 P. M.

SERVICE ON WEDNEDAY EVENING AT 7.30 P. M.

An Offering for the Coal Fund is to be received on Sunday. Let every one coutribute, so we will have no indebtedness this beginning of the Church year.

The Junior Auxiliary meets in Immanuel Church, New Castle, Del., on Saturday, May 22d. Delegates to same remember the date.

The Rector and Delegates from St. Anne's Parish, Mr. J. Gaylord Bragdon and Mrs. M. N. Willits, attended the 129th, Annual meeting of the Convention of the Diocese, at Dover, Del., on Wednesday.

Also the following parishioners from St. Annes' were in attendance at the Convention: Mr. Joseph Hanson, Mr. William G. Lockwood, Mrs. J. B. Foard, Mrs. P. L. Donaghay and Mr. J. B. Foard, who is also a Trustee of the Diocese.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, May 16th, 1915.

10.30 A. M. Public worship and sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor Service. "Why I Believe in Christian Endeavor." Miss Margaret Pleasanton, leader.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Mrs. James L. Warren has become identified with the Armstrong Sunday School, and already her intelligent and energetic devotion to this work has been highly appreciated by the faithful workers in this field. Additional workers are needed.

Bethesda Church Notes

May 16th. 9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon. Subject, "Parable of the leaven." This sermon will be preached in response to repeated requests.

2 P. M. Sunday School. Let every member of the school make an effort to enlist the interest of non-attendants.

7.30 P. M. Public worship with sermon. Subject, "The widow who failed to borrow enough empty vessels." We shall seek to make the evening service bright and interesting. The sermon will have pith and point. Be sure to come and bring your friends.

Jr. League Saturday at 3 P. M.

A New Shirt Factory

Mr. J. W. Richardson, of Cambridge, Md., has rented the large room on the second floor of Shallcross Garage, and will open a shirt factory in about ten days. Mr. Richardson is expecting his machinery and other equipment to arrive today, and will begin the work of installing same at once. He has already securred several operators, and it is his intentions to gradually increase the number to 40 or 50, or more.

The latest machinery for shirt manufacturing will be installed, and the operators will thus be enabled to make good wages. The people of Middletown should give Mr. Richardson all the assistance possible in his new undertaking.

NEW CENTURY CLUB

The Last Regular Meeting Was Held On Tuesday

NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED

The last regular meeting of the New Century Club of Middletown was held in the Parish House of St. Anne's P. E. Church on Tuesday afternoon with the president, Miss Eliza Cochran Green in the chair. The special business for the day was the installation of the newly-elected officers. Miss Green, the retiring president, thanked the Club members for their unfailing kindness and help to her during her two years as president and asked that they extend the same courtesy to her successor Mrs. Mary Cochran Pool Mrs. Pool asked for the aid and co-operation of the members, that the coming year may be one of the brighest and most pleasant in the history of the club. Mrs. Poole then proceeded to install the new officers who are: First vice president, Miss Eliza C. Green; second vice president, Miss Mary Hutchin; recording secretary, Miss Ethel W. Brady; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Maria Nowland Vaughan; corresponding secretary, Miss Josephine Biggs; treasurer, Mrs. Temperance Elizabeth Caulk Shepherd; auditor, Mrs. Angelica W. Derrickson.

Chairman of Standing Committees: Arts and Crafts, Miss Laure E. Willits; Conservation and Forestry, Miss Helen Shallcross; Education, Mrs. Emily B. Cleaver; Legislation, Mrs. Myrtle B. Wilson; Library and Literature, Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker; Reciprocity, Mrs. Daisy Beale; Health, Mrs. Laura Spicer, Music, Miss Mary Hutchin; Entertainment, Mrs. Mollie Sutton Pool; Club Hostess, Mrs. Oka Cochran Warren; Civics and Social Service Mrs. Clara Brady Green; Household Economics, Miss Helen Falconer Brady.

Instead of dividing the club year into periods of one month, each period will contain either two or three months, which idea proved so satisfactory last year,

The chairman for these three periods are—Miss Eliza Green for October, November and December. Miss Green will have to co-operate with her—Miss Helen Brady, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs Cleaver.

Miss Hutchin is chairman for January and February and will have with her, Mrs. Spicer, Miss Willits, Mrs. M. S. Pool, Miss Biggs and Miss Shallcross.

Miss Brady is chairman for March, April and May and will have to assist her—Mrs. Beale, Mrs. A. W. Derrickson, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Hoffecker and Mrs. Warren.

After the installation, the club Hostess, Mrs. Green served ice-cream and cake.

The Club members will probably give an out-of-door entertainment during the summer, following the fashion of the last three summers when such delightful entertainments were given on the lawns of the members homes.

In December the club will hold a Bazaar which will be under the management of Miss Helen Shallcross.

DISEASE OF TOMATOES

The function of insects as carriers of disease is well established in the case of some plant and animal diseases. One of these diseases in which the facts, although not inclusive, at least point toward an insect agency, is that yellowing and dwarfing of tomato foliage known as the mosaic disease. The mosaic does not commonly kill the plant outright as do some other well known troubles, nor does it usually cause the leaves to drop. In the worst cases the plant is dwarfed and the fruit if set at all does not reach full size or full flavor. Observations made in tomato fields last year, and by investigators in the fields of tobacco, although they may not cause the disease directly, at least may carry the disease from plant to plant and probably from farm to farm. This fact points to the urgent need for the control of the flea beetle and plant lice, especially in the seed bed. It is possible that the screening of the plants with cheesecloth, as is done sometimes where cabbage plants are extensively grown, would be the most satisfactory preventive. Mosaic disease is one of those troubles which, like peach yellows, are very little understood.

A Correction!

The Transcript is not knowingly in the habit of turning a jest upon itself. A week or so ago in its write up of Mr. Joseph Heldmyer's Grocery store the ingenious typo—or the blundering scribe said that Mr. Heldmyer's big egg trade even reached the total of 54 dozen eggs received in a single day, and then added—"that's something to cackle about!"

The joke is on The Transcript for making an error of only 1000 percent! So we will apologize for slandering Mr. Heldmyer's trade by making the number 540 dozen eggs in one day.

Fogel & Burstan are gratified at so many lady patrons expressing such warm appreciation of their efforts to benefit the whole community not less than themselves by introducing their "Pictorial Review Patterns."

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONS

Next door to The Transcript office is one uf the most attractive Ice Cream Parlors and Confectionaries in town—the one of which Mrs. Rosa Weber is mistress. Her place is nicely fitted up with everything needed to minister to the palates of her customers in the way of creams, candies, soda water and light lunches and is moreover, so pleasing in all of its appointments as to give pleasure to the eye as well as to the taste.

Seven tables are provided for her guests in the space curtained off from the outer room, and upon them ice cream is served or lunches prepared.

The beautiful marble counter with its tall soda fountain, its striking frosted stucco-work with hanging stalactite ceiling—all the artistic creation of Mr. J. G. Bragdon's cunning hand—the three fine, large mirrors set in the stucco back; the marble brackets rising above each other in decreasing sizes each holding a vase filled with white pinks; the two large majolica ware vases that flank either side with their huge bunches of artificial, fiery red roses—made by Mrs Weber herself—all this makes a pretty picture to greet the customer on entering.

On the opposite side of the room are a number of handsome glass covered cases filled with every sort of delicious chocolate candies, bon-bons, etc, besides choice brands of cigars for the gentlemen, while behind these yet, are shelves loaded with boxed candies, jars etc.

Mrs. Weber's place is a very popular resort of the youth of Middletown—a sort of "Will's Coffee House", or, if you please, Lady Blessington's Parlor where the youthful wits of the town-do congregate.

Mrs. Weber tells The Transcript she is having a splendid trade, and on Saturday nights is sorely pressed for room to accommodate all her guests. The uniform courtesy of herself and daughter as well as the excellence of her wares, contributes to this well deserved popularity.

STATE DETECTIVE BUSY

Owing to the failure of the Sussex County Levy Court to select constables at the meeting Tuesday Deputy Attorney General Frank M. Jones, of Georgetown, finds it necessary to press into service State Detective Oscar M. Thomas, who now performs the duties of the Attorney General's office as well as that or the constables. In order to defray the expenses of the trips of the State Detective in the performance of the duties of the constables, Mr. Jones has found it necessary to draw from his contingent fund.

Within the past few days, six arrests were made in different parts of the county by the State Detective, which necessitated an expenditure of $10 from the contingent funds of the Attorney General's office. A bill was presented to the allowance committee of the Levy Court last Tuesday for the amount and the committee held until an explanation was made by Deputy Jones.

State Detective Thomas, since the expiration of the terms of the different constables, has been kept busiiy engaged riding throughout the county making arrests, and at the present time there is much business that demands his attention, but owing to the rush of work he is unable to attend to all. It seems thpt since the expiration of the terms of offices of the constables that a crime wave has hit the county.

AMEND RULES FOR TEACHERS

The three county school superintendents of Delaware, together with State Commissioner of Education Charles A. Wagner, have completed the rules governing the issurance of teachers' certificates, the proper committee of the State Board of Education for approval. One of the most significant additions to the rules is that every certificate holder attend meetings, institutes, conventions and educational meetings generally, in order to secure and hold the certificate. Perisdical renewals at the end of the five-year period, by passing an examination in the books of pedagogy, is recommended to be superceded by attendance at approved summer schools. Arrangements for the county institutes have practically been completed, whereby Superintendents Carroll and Hardesty of Kent and Sussex counties will hold their institutes at Milford, in order to use the lecturers engaged and thus avoid forfeiture of the contracts made some months ago. Superintendent Cross of New Castle county will hold his institute in Wilmington.

Two Farm Sales

The farm of 300 acres, near Fieldsborough, belonging to the National Bank of Smyrna, has been sold to Alan Cunningham, of Black Horse Farm, near Media, Pa., formerly of Smyrna. Mr. Cunningham recently inherited the bulk of the estate of his uncle, Samuel Catts, and his friends are glad to see him invest in Delaware farms and thus strengthen his interest in his native State. The terms of the sale were not made known. The George D. Wright farm of 220 acres, near Massey's Mill, has been sold to A. M. C. Short for $14,500.

CLUB WOMEN MEET

Local Delegates In Attendance At Newark Meeting

AN INTERESTING PROGRAM

NEWARK, May 12.—When the delegates from the various clubs through out the State to the eighteenth annual meeting of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs arrived in Newark Wednesday morning for the two days' session, they found a program of entertainment to surpass that of any other town where the federation has been entertained in the past. Committees of the local New Century Club have worked hard for weeks to perfect plans to make the visit of their fellow club women one that they will not soon forget.

A committee met all delegates at the trains and escorted them to the Delaware College Oratory, in automobiles. There was something of interest on the program every minute of the two days' stay in Newark.

A complete list of delegates who attended the meeting follows:

Felton—Mrs. J. W. Reynolds and Miss Ada Warren.

Lewes—Mrs. William Hooker and Mrs. George Tunnell.

Wyoming—Mrs. Lee Sentman, Mrs. Fred Clark and Mrs. Crossmore.

Delmar—Mrs. E. E. Fenny and Miss M. L. Slemon.

Wilmington—Mrs. J. Allen Colby, Miss Mary Mather, Miss Alice Smyth, Mrs. L. C. Kent, Mrs. William Field, Miss Emma Worrall and Mrs. H. P. Eves.

Rehoboth—Miss Mary L. Powers and Mrs. Emma J. Dick.

Dover—Mrs. Mary M. Wolcott, Mrs. C. C. Short and Mrs. George Tebo.

Seaford—Mrs. E. C. Emery, Mrs. A. H. Lord and Mrs. Will James.

Georgetown—Mrs. George Lynch and Miss Julia Burton.

Bridgeville—Miss Ray Heydrick, Mrs. E. Anderson and Mrs. M. Green.

Milton—Miss Clara Vaughn and Mrs. Joseph Lank.

Harrington—Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. Alfred Walker.

Smyrna—Mrs. John W. Clifton, Miss Eba Wilds and Mrs. L. Irving Handy.

Milford—Mrs. George H. Hall and Miss Edith Simpson.

Middletown—Miss Eliza Green, Mrs. C. Brady Green and Mrs. Howard Pool.

Delaware City—Miss Florence Hall and Miss Lydia Broadway.

Laurel—Mrs. Nola Marvel and Miss Nina Valliant.

New Castle—Mrs. F. de H. Janvier, Mrs. J. M. Wilson and Mrs. P. B. Lightner.

Wilmington Sunshine Society—Mrs. George W. Dorsey, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Pyle and Mrs. James Melvin.

Wilmington Washington Heights Club—Mrs. C. D. Garretson, Mrs. William D. Inderlied and Miss Madeline Raihy.

Newark—Mrs. Harry Hayward and Mrs. Charles B. Evans.

ROLL OF HONOR

TOWNSEND PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following pupils have received over an average of 90 per cent. for the past month:

10th grade—Elizabeth Richardson, Ruth Reynolds, Mildred Daniels, Marion Reynolds.

9th grade—Helen Reynolds, Reba Rittenhouse, Leolea Ratledge, Dollie Hammond, Miriam Hutchison.

8th grade—Milton Graves, Irving Hart, Leilah Money, Gladys Pollitt.

7th grade—Florence Unruh, Grace Tubbs, Helen Pritchard, Mabel Harmon, Rebecca Bramble, Margaret Collins.

6th grade—Charles Treleaven, Stockton Townsend, Maud Bramble, Mabel Shockley.

5th grade—Elsie Landon, Pearla Wells, Jack Treleaven.

4th grade—Margaret Wilson, Harman Reynolds, Jr., Frank Naylor, Edward Hart.

3d grade—Grace Guessford, Lillian West, Esther Hutchison, Mildred Tomlinson, Mary Schwatka, Esther Money, Archie Maslin, Elmer Pritchard, Gilbert Hayden, Jr., Avery Shockley, Irving VanHorn.

2d grade—Lillian Alfree, Bradford Naylor, Bessie Powell, William Pinder, Elizabeth Watts, Davis Staats, Horace VanHorn, Virginia Wells.

1st grade—John Reynolds, Willie Coleman, Martha Weldon, Walter M. Lee, Dorothy Hayden, Walter H. Lee Edna Jones.

Meeting of Diocesan Auxiliary

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Delaware will be held in Christ, P. E. Church, Christiana hundred, Thursday, May 27, and will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning with Holy Communion. Bishop Kinsman, celebrant. After the service there will be an address by the bishop, and Miss Anne McIlvaine, of Trenton, N. J., will speak on Bishop Brent and His Work in the Philippines."

Luncheon will be served in the parish house by Christ Church branch of the auxiliary, and in the afternoon there will be a business meeting, with election of officers and reports of the year's work.

VIGOROUS NOTE TO GERMANY DEMANDING GUARANTEE

Explanation to Be Insisted Upon of Sinking of the Falaba, Cushing, Gulflight and Lusitania Incidents—The Point Will Be Made That the Advance Warning to Commit a Crime Does Not Legalize It.

President Ready For First Step Toward Ending Attacks Upon American Citizens—Document, Laid Before Cabinet Declares Germany Must Adhere To Established Rules Of Warfare.

Washington.—President Wilson had practically decided on the first step in the policy which the United States Government will pursue as a result of the sinking of the British liner Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives.

The President will act promptly—within another day or two. A draft of a communication to be sent to Germany was submitted to the Cabinet and approved unanimously. While no official announcement was made, it was learned that the United States would present and insist upon an explanation of the series of incidents which have occurred since the proclamation of a war zone around the British Isles—the sinking of the Falaba, causing the death of Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing, the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight, and finally the destruction without warning of the Lusitania with a toll of more than 1,000 lives.

Terms Firm and Unmistakable.

In what are described by those familiar with the document as firm and unmistakable terms, the President voices the intense feeling of the United States over these happenings, and in the name of international law demands an adherence by Germany to the established rules of maritime warfare. The note asks that some assurance or guarantee be given hereafter that unarmed merchant vessels carrying non-combatants be visited and searched when encountered on the high seas by the German Navy and passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before any prize is destroyed.

Notice No Justification.

The President points out, it is understood, that the United States in its note which said Germany would be held to "strict accountability" for any attacks on American vessels or lives, had not admitted any right on the part of Germany to carry on such methods of warfare, and declares moreover that the giving of official notice of an intention to commit an unjustifiable act did not justify the act or make it lawful.

What will follow in the event of a refusal by Germany to comply with the expressed wishes of the note, about to be sent, no one of the President's official family would predict. They said the President was determined to act firmly and deal with each situation as it arose. It was pointed out, too, that in his speech at Philadelphia in reference to peace Mr. Wilson was expressing merely an ideal that he wished Americans could and would follow.

Persons familiar with the President't point of view, indicated, however, that he was by no means unprepared for or unaware of the possible eventualities of the present crisis, and knew that circumstances and events over which the United States might have no control might make vigorous action.

The circular from the German Government to neutral countries assuming responsibility and promising reparation for any damage in the war zone to neutral vessels will not affect the determined course of the President.

Would Expel Dernburg.

It is understood that at least a portion of the Cabinet was outspoken in demanding that something be done to silence Dr. Bernard Dernburg, the Kaiser's propagandist, whose utterances since the war began in criticism of the Administration's policy of neutrality has served as much as anything else to stir up popular prejudices in this country. Some of the members, it is reported, went so far as to advocate the expulsion of Dernburg from the United States.

FAINT HOPE FOR MORE SURVIVORS OF SUNKEN SHIP

Of the Rescued 465 Are Passengers and 302 Members Of the Lusitania's Crew—More Bodies Brought In. Complaint Made That Steamship Company Has Caused No Systematic Search For Victims In Water.

Queenstown.—Although the Cunard officials suggest that there may be a few survivors of the Lusitania not yet reported, suffering from injuries at some lonely fishing hut or farmer's cottage, this hope finds no reflection in official circles. There it is declared the living are all accounted for. The figures are little changed.

The latest available show:

Dead, passengers and crew, 1,150.

Saved, passengers and crew, 767.

Of the latter, 465 were passengers and 302 were members of the crew.

159 Bodies Taken From Sea.

Eight bodies were brought here. Ten others are coming on a Cunard Line tug from Baltimore, County Cork. This makes a total of 159 that have been taken from the sea, and tugs are searching for others.

There is much complaint that the Cunard officials have made no systematic effort to recover bodies. Their tugs have been to the scene of the wreck only twice. And they have made no effort to cruise well out from the coast, where outgoing and incoming vessels report the presence of many bodies wearing life-belts.

Lifebelts Improperly Adjusted.

It is stated here that many of the bodies found, especially those of women, had their life-belts improperly adjusted. Some had the straps so far down that the heads were drawn forward and the wearer drowned without a chance.

There were few, even of those saved, who had attached them so that they got the most benefit.

The bodies that are being brought from Baltimore are now said to be those of six men and four women. One of the men carried articles marked Harrison Mainst, Bridgeport, Conn. Another had samples from a toothbrush factory of the Florence company, at Connecticut. One of the women wore most expensive jewels and clothing.

Among the well-known Americans whose bodies have not been recovered, and whose consequently are believed to have perished, are Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Klein, the playwright; Justus Miles Forman and Elbert Hubbard and his wife.

The body of Charles Frohman, of New York, the theatrical producer, already has been recovered and brought ashore at Queenstown. The hospitals of Queenstown are filled with the injured among the survivors and the morgues with the dead recovered from the sea.

Bodies Of Women and Children Brought In.

Of the dead many are women. The stories from Queenstown describe the bringing in of the bodies of a great number of women, many of them still unidentified. The Queenstown docks are the temporary resting places also of the bodies of several children. One dead mother still is clasping in her rigid arms the body of her 3-month-old baby.

When the Lusitania left New York May 1, she had on board 1,901 souls, 1,251 passengers and 650 crew. The passengers were made up of 291 in the first cabin, 599 in the second and 361 in the steerage. The list of survivors shows so far that about 90 first-class and 75 second-class passengers were saved. The first cabin passengers were at lunch when the unheralded German attack sent the liner to the bottom. It is noticeable that comparatively few first-class passengers were saved.

Judging from the recitals of survivors there was comparatively little panic on board the Lusitania when she went down. Nor is there anything to show that the rule of the sea favoring women and children in the work of rescue was violated. Many of the liner's lifeboats were rendered useless by the fact that she listed so sharply that they could not be used.

Did Not Think She Could Sink.

Many of the passengers did not believe the Lusitania would sink as quickly as she did. Consequently they did not join in the rush for the lifeboats, but evidently preferred to trust in their belief that the water-tight compartments of the vessel would keep her afloat until such time as help came out from the Irish shore less than 10 miles away. It is related that some of the passengers even disdained to put on life belts when these were handed to them.

Either two or three torpedoes struck the Lusitania. One report says the first projectile was followed by two others striking in quick succession. Another report has it that two submarines took part in the onslaught, one attacking from the port and the other from the starboard side.

The British Government made the following announcement:

"The statement appearing in some newspapers that the Lusitania was armed is wholly false."

Given No Warning.

The Lusitania was steaming along about 10 miles off Old Head Kinsale, on the last leg of her voyage to Liverpool, when, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a submarine suddenly appeared, and so far as all reports go, fired two torpedoes without warning at the steamer. One struck her near the bows and the other in the engine-room. The powerful agents of destruction tore through the vessel's side, causing terrific explosions. Almost immediately great volumes of water poured through the openings and the Lusitania listed.

Boats which were already swung out on the davits were dropped overboard and were speedily filled with passengers who had been appalled by the desperate attack. A wireless call for help was sent out and immediately rescue boats of all kinds were sent out both from the neighboring points along the coast and Queenstown.

But within 15 minutes, as one survivor estimated, and certainly within half an hour, the Lusitania had disappeared.

HEROISM DISPLAYED. WHEN SHIP WENT DOWN.

Queenstown.—One of the most remarkable escapes from the Lusitania was that of R. J. Timmis, of Gainesville, Texas, who was returning to England for his yearly visit, accompanied by his friend, R. T. Moodies, also of Gainesville. Both men gave their life belts to steerage women just as the Lusitania sank. Timmis, who is a strong swimmer, remained in the water, clinging to various objects, for nearly three hours. Then he was taken into a boat, which he still had the strength to assist in rowing.

The boat began picking up all those showing signs of life, and the first person rescued was the half-conscious steerage woman to whom Timmis had given his life belt. Moodie sank when the ship went under and, although a good swimmer, was not seen again. Moodie was ready to jump when Timmis, who previously had given his belt to a woman, said: "There is a steerage woman with a 6 months' old baby." Moodie promptly stripped off his life belt, but it seems both he and the woman perished.

Thomas Slidell, of New York, who was interviewed in London yesterday, said he saw Alfred G. Vandervilt on the deck of the Lusitania as the vessel was going down.

Mr. Vanderbilt, who could not swim, was equipped with a life belt, Mr. Slidell said, but he gallantly took it off and placed it around a young woman. Then he went off to seek another life belt. The ship sank a few seconds later.

A Heroine At 14.

The brief time elapsing between the torpedoing and sinking of the Lusitania was long enough to develop a heroine in Kathleen Kaye, 14 years old, returning from New York, where she had been visiting relatives. With smiling words of assurance, she aided stewards in filling a boat with women and children. When all were in she climbed aboard the lifeboat as coolly as an able seaman. One sailor fainted at his oar as the result of a hard race to escape swamping. The girl took his place and rowed until the boat was out of danger. None among the survivors bears as little sign of her terrible experiences as Miss Kaye, who spends most of her time comforting and assisting her sisters in misfortune.

CRUSADE ONLY BEGUN, DECLARES DERNBURG.

New York.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former Minister of Colonies of the German Empire, and regarded in this country as the Kaiser's spokesman, says that Germany had only begun her deadly crusade against Great Britain's commerce, and that the sinking of the Lusitania would be followed by the destruction of other British ships, whether or not there were Americans aboard.

The American flag, he said, would afford not the slightest protection for vessels which carried cargo that the Germans regarded contraband. He added that even parts of flying machines, automobile accessories and cotton were now considered contraband by the German Admiralty. Finally, Dr. Dernburg said:

"Any ship carrying goods to Great Britain is to be sunk. England has cut off Germany from the outside world, and we intend to isolate her in like manner, so that all communication with other parts of the earth will be impossible."

GERMANY GAVE TIMELY WARNING.

Advertisement That Showed They Had Planned This Would Be the Lusitania's Last Voyage.

New York.—Just prior to the sailing of the Lusitania the German Embassy had warned persons against going abroad, because of the dangers from submarines, and the following advertisement was inserted in American newspapers:

NOTICE.

"Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German government vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or any of her allies are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

(Signed) "IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY."

The big Cunard greyhound was commanded by Capt. W. T. Turner, of the British Royal Navy reserve, with Capt. J. C. Anderson acting as his staff officer. Both were rated as the best seamen in the transatlantic trade, daring yet cautious.

Captain Turner and other officials of the great liner did not fear any trouble from submarines upon the Lusitania's present trip.

U. S. OFFICIALS MAKE INQUIRY

Consul Frost and Attaches Interview Survivors.

DR. FISHER BLAMES LINE

Brother Of Former Secretary Of Interior Says Neither Discipline Nor Precautions Were Up To the Standard.

Queenstown.—Wesley Frost, United States Consul at Cork, is obtaining affidavits concerning all the material facts of the torpedoing of the Cunard liner Lusitania from Miss Jessie Taft Smith, of Braceville, Ohio; Dr. Howard Fisher, of New York, and Robert Rankin, of New York.

These survivors will cable to the State Department at Washington about 300 words each.

Captains Miller and Cassel, attaches of the American Embassy in London, arrived here and conferred with Consul Frost.

No Hope For Missing.

Most of the survivors are leaving Queenstown. There is little hope here that additional survivors will be found.

Representatives of the Pearson family claimed the body of Dr. F. S. Pearson. They also visited the morgues searching for the body of Mrs. Pearson, who is missing.

Marine Superintendent Dodd of the Cunard Line declared that he had little hope that any survivors would turn up at isolated parts along the coast. He believed that the death list would remain about the same as had been estimated.

The only problem now was to identify some of the dead in the morgues. The body of J. C. Brodrick had been falsely tagged in the morgue as that of the purser of the Lusitania. (No J. C. Brodrick appears on the passenger list, although a C. T. Broderick, of Boston, was in the first cabin of the Lusitania.)

Injured survivors of the Lusitania are reported to be progressing. Among the volunteer doctors none has been more busy than Dr. Fisher, who was rescued after being in the water three hours.

Dr. Fisher Treats Injured.

Dr. Fisher now numbers among his patients Lady Mackworth, of Cardiff, who is suffering from the result of being a long time in the water; Lady Allan, of Montreal, who has a broken collar-bone, and Dr. Fisher's sister-in-law, Miss Dorthy Conner, who also is a cousin of Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War of the United States.

Miss Conor was standing beside Lady Mackworth when they were flung into the water as the ship keeled over. Both women were provided with life belts and were picked up when at the point of exhaustion.

Dr. Fisher, who is a brother of Walter L. Fisher, formerly Secretary of the Interior of the United States, was on his way to Belgium for Red Cross duty. His story follows:

"It is not true that those on board were unconcerned over the possibility of being torpedoed. I took the big liner to save time and also because in case of a floating mine I felt she would have more chance of staying up. But like everybody else aboard I felt sure in case of being torpedoed that we would have ample time to take to the boats.

Discipline Below Standard.

"I do not know what case is being made out for the Cunard people, but I cannot say that either discipline or precautions were up to the standard."

BERLIN PUTS ALL BLAME ON CUNARD LINE OWNERS.

Berlin.—The following official communication was issued here:

"The Cunard liner Lusitania was yesterday torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk.

"The Lusitania was naturally armed with guns, as were recently most of the English mercantile steamers. Moreover, as is well known here, she had large quantities of war material in her cargo.

"Her owners, therefore, knew to what danger the passengers were exposed. They alone bear all the responsibility for what has happened.

"Germany, on her part, left nothing undone to repeatedly warn them. The Imperial Ambassador in Washington went so far as to make a public warning, so as to draw attention to this danger. The English press sneered then at the warning and relied on the protection of the British fleet to safeguard Atlantic traffic."

TAFT DEFERS TO WILSON.

Confident President Will Follow a Wise and Patriotic Course.

Milwaukee.—"The news of the sinking of the Lusitania is most distressing," said former President Taft on his arrival here from Madison. "It presents a situation of the most difficult character, properly awakening great national concern. I do not wish to embarrass the President or the Administration by a discussion of the subject at this stage of the information except to express confidence that the President will follow a wise and patriotic course."

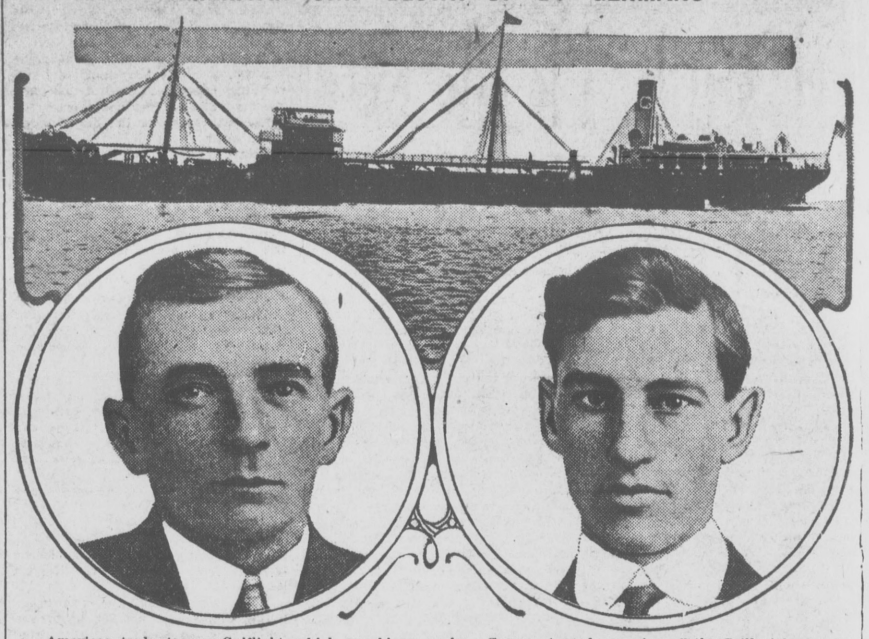
"MEANS TO EMBROIL AMERICA."

Beresford Says Germany Wants To Get U. S. In War.

London.—"I think the Lusitania has been torpedoed deliberately for the purpose of making the United States declare war," said Lord Charles Beresford. "I foretold the whole present situation in February and gave my reasons for thinking Germany meant to bring America into the war."

Milk is obtained in the Philippines mainly from the carabao.

AMERICAN SHIP BLOWN UP BY GERMANS



American tank steamer Gulflight, which was blown up by a German torpedo or mine off the Scilly islands. Below, at the left, is its commander, Capt. Alfred Gunter, who died of heart failure; at the right, Charles C. Short of Chicago, wireless operator, who jumped overboard and was drowned.

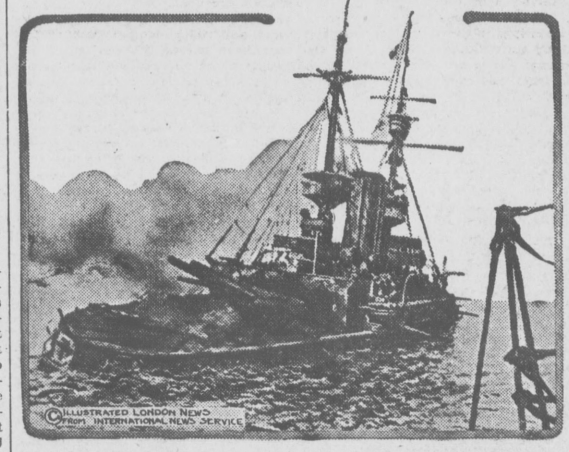
GREAT ATLANTIC LINER SUNK BY THE GERMANS

Magnificent Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by the Germans off the coast of Ireland. Below, in the center, is the captain of the vessel, W. T. Turner; at the left and right, two of the most distinguished of the Americans aboard, respectively Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

DRIVER OF SUFFRAGE AUTOMOBILE

Miss Virginia Watrous, daughter of Mrs. Antoinette Funk of the National American Woman Suffrage association, is to drive a big automobile carrying suffrage campaigners through New Jersey this summer. The campaigners will be her mother, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mrs. Martha S. Kimball. Another of the party will be Miss Watrous' bull terrier, who rejoices in the name of Votes, and is to be seen in this picture.

SINKING OF THE IRRESISTIBLE



This remarkable photograph shows the British warship Irresistible as it was sinking in the Dardanelles after striking a Turkish mine.

COL. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of the mayor's committee in charge of the welcome of New York to the officers and men of the Atlantic fleet during the May maneuvers.

Where Religions Flourish.

There is a church for every thousand inhabitants in the large cities of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and nearly the same proportion in the rural communities. Scranton, with its 129,867 citizens, has 129 churches, representing 22 different religions. Wilkes-Barre, with its 67,105 citizens, has 66 churches of 14 denominations. In Hazleton, with 25,452 inhabitants, there are 33 churches of nine different denominations. Among the 175,000 mine workers there are Russians, Austrians, Irishmen, Germans, Italians, Welshmen, Englishmen, Hungarian, Scotchmen, Swiss, Canadians, Swedes, Turks, Frenchmen, Greeks, Roumanians, Danes, Norwegians, Dutchmen, Belgians, Finns and a dozen minor races.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Fred H. Alfred, president and general manager of the Pere Marquette Railroad, testified at the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry, in Detroit, into the physical condition of the corporation, that the road was beginning to support itself.

Five Japanese gardeners employed at the University of California have been discharged and their places filled by white men in pursuance of a policy decided upon by the board of regents.

The National Woman Suffrage Associations' national board issued a call for a conference of suffrage leaders, to be held in Chicago June 6 to 9, to discuss plans for the suffrage fight before the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Former President Taft addressed the Wisconsin legislature, commending President Wilson's policy of neutrality and urged an arbitral court of nations for making war impossible.

Appropriations totaling $4,500,000 have been made by the General Conference Commission on Finance of the Methodist Episcopal Church to carry on the work of the church throughout the world.

The New York Chamber of Commerce entertained the delegates from the South and Central American countries here for the Pan-American Financial Conference, to open in Washington, May 24.

Col. George Harvey, editor of international fame, has resigned from Harper & Brothers, and will devote himself exclusively to The North American Review.

HIGH HONOR FOR AMERICAN

Doctor Leuschner Awarded Watson Medal for His Great Services to Science.

Dr. Armin Otto Leuschner, director of the students' observatory at the University of California, has been awarded the highest honor which an astronomer may hope to gain, the Watson medal. The award was made by the National Academy of Science, and the medal, it may be said, has been conferred on only seven scientists. The award is in recognition of Doctor Leuschner's years of brilliant and laborious investigations, and for his original methods, which have proved of great value to celestial mechanics. He attained international reputation through evolving a new method for the study of the movements of heavenly bodies and in the determination of their orbits. Doctor Leuschner is a native of Detroit, a graduate of the Royal Wilhelms-Gymnasium, Cassel, Germany, an A. B. of the University of Michigan, and a graduate of Lick observatory, University of California. He later studied in Berlin. Since 1907 he has been professor of astronomy at the university, where his work has attracted such world-wide attention. He is a member of various scientific bodies in this country and abroad, and has written many papers on astronomical subjects.

A woman's watch is usually more ornamental than useful.

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

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CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

And so with each new arrival. He neither turned nor moved at any one's entrance, but left it to Mr. Black to do the honors and make the best of a situation, difficult, if not inexplicable to all of them. Nor could it be seen that any of these men—city officials, prominent citizens and old friends, recognized his figure or suspected his identity. Beyond a passing glance his way, they betrayed neither curiosity nor interest, being probably sufficiently occupied in accounting for their own presence in the home of their once revered and now greatly maligned compeer. Judge Ostrander, attacked through his son, was about to say or do something which each and every one of them secretly thought had better be left unsaid or undone. Yet none showed any disposition to leave the place; and when, after a short, uneasy pause during which all attempts at conversation failed, they heard a slow and weighty step approaching down the hall, the suspense was such that no one but Mr. Black noticed the quick whirl with which Oliver turned himself about, nor the look of mortal anguish with which he awaited the opening of the door and his father's entrance among them. No one noticed, I say, until, simultaneously with the appearance of Judge Ostrander on the threshold, a loud cry swept through the room of "Don't! don't!" and the man they had barely noticed, flashed by them all, and fell at the judge's feet with a smothered repetition of his appeal: "Don't, father, don't!"

Then, each man knew why he had been summoned there, and knowing, gazed earnestly at these two faces. Twelve years of unappeased longing, of smothered love, rising above doubts, persisting in spite of doubts, were concentrated into that one instant of mutual recognition. The eye of the father was upon that of the son and that of the son upon that of the father and for them, at least in this first instant of reunion, the years were forgotten and sin, sorrow and on-coming doom effaced from their mutual consciousness.

Then the tide of life flowed back into the present, and the judge, motioning to his son to rise, observed very distinctly:

"Don't is an ambiguous word, my son, and on your lips, at this juncture may mislead those whom I have called here to hear the truth from us and the truth only. You have heard what happened here a few days ago. How a long-guarded, long-suppressed suspicion—so guarded and so suppressed that I had no intimation of its existence even, found vent at a moment of public indignation, and I heard you, you, Oliver Ostrander, accused to my face of having in some boyish fit of rage struck down the man for whose death another has long since paid the penalty. This you have already been told."

"Yes." The word cut sharply through the silence; but the fire with which the young man rose and faced them all showed him at his best. "But surely, no person present believes it. No one can who knows you and the principles in which I have been raised. This fellow whom I beat as a boy has waited long to start this damnable report. Surely he will get no hearing from unprejudiced and intelligent men."

"The police have listened to him. Mr. Andrews, who is one of the gentlemen present, has heard his story and you see that he stands here silent, my son. And that is not all. Mrs. Scoville, who has loved you like a mother, longs to believe in your innocence, and cannot."

A low cry from the hall.

It died away unheeded.

"And Mr. Black, her husband's counsel," continued the father, in the firm, low tones of one who for many long days and nights had schooled himself for the duty for this hour, "shares her feeling. He has tried not to; but he does. They have found evidences—you know them; proofs which might not have amounted to much had it not been for the one mischievous fact which has undermined public confidence and given point to these attacks. I refer to the life we have led and the barriers we have ourselves raised against our mutual intercourse. These have undone us. To the question, 'Why these barriers?' I can find no answer but the one which ends this struggle. Succumbing myself, I ask you to do so also. Out of the past comes a voice—the voice of Algernon Etheridge, demanding vengeance for his untimely end. It will not be gainsaid. Not satisfied with the toll we have both paid in these years of suffering and repression—unmindful of the hermit's life I have led and of the heart disappointments you have borne, its cry for punishment remains insistent. Gentlemen—hush! Oliver, it is for me to cry 'Don't' now—John Scoville was a guilty man—a murderer and a thief—but he did not wield the stick which killed Algernon Etheridge. Another hand raised that. No, do not look at the boy. He is innocent! Look here! look here!" And with one awful gesture, he stood still—while horror rose like a wave and engulfed the room—choking back breath and speech from every living soul there, and making a silence more awful than any sound—or so they all felt, till his voice rose again and they heard:

"You have trusted to appearances; you must trust now to my word. I am the guilty man, not Scoville, and not Oliver, though Oliver may have been in the ravine that night and even handled the bludgeon I found at my feet in the recesses of Dark Hollow."

Then consternation spoke, and muttered cries were heard of "Madness! It is not we who are needed here but a physician!" and dominating all, the ringing shout:

"You cannot save me so, father. I hated Etheridge and I slew him. Gentlemen," he prayed in his agony, coming close into their midst, "do not be misled for a moment by a father's devotion."

His lifted head, his flashing eye, drew every look. Honor confronted them in a countenance from which all reserve had melted away. No guilt showed there; he stood among them, a heroic figure.

Slowly, and with a dread which no man might measure, the glances which had just devoured his young but virile countenance passed to that of the father. They did not leave it again. "Son?" With what tenderness he spoke, but with what a ring of desolation. "I understand your effort and appreciate it; but it is a useless one. You cannot deceive these friends of ours—men who have known my life. If you were in the ravine that night, so was I. If you handled John Scoville's stick, so did I, and after you! Let us not struggle for the execration of mankind; let it fall where it rightfully belongs. It can bring no sting keener than that to which my breast has long been subject. Or—" and here his tones sank, in a last recognition of all he was losing forever, "if there is suffering in a once proud man flinging from him the last rag of respect with which he sought to cover the hideous nakedness of an unsuspected crime, it is lost in the joy of doing justice to the son who would take advantage of circumstances to assume his father's guilt."

But Oliver, with a fire which nothing could damp, spoke up again:

"Gentlemen, will you see my father so degrade himself? He has dwelt so continually upon the knowledge which separated us a dozen years ago that he no longer can discriminate between the guilty and the innocent. Would he have sat in court; would he have uttered sentences; would he have kept his seat upon the bench for all these years, if he had borne within his breast this secret of personal guilt? No. It is not in human nature to play such a part. I was guilty—and I fled. Let the act speak for itself. The respect due my father must not be taken from him."

Confusion and counter-confusion! What were they to think! Alanson Black, aghast at this dread dilemma, ran over in his mind all that had led him to accept Oliver's guilt as proved, and then, in immediate opposition to it, the details of that old trial and the judge's consequent life; and, voicing the helpless confusion of the others, observed with forced firmness:

"We have heard much of Oliver's wanderings in the ravine on that fatal night, but nothing of yours, Judge Ostrander. It is not enough for you to say that you were there; you must prove it."

"The proof is in my succumbing to the shock of hearing Oliver's name associated with this crime. Had he been guilty—had our separation come through his crime and not through my own, I should have been prepared for such a contingency, and not overwhelmed by it."

"And were you not prepared?"

"No, before God!"

The gesture accompanying this oath was a grand one, convincing in its fervor, its majesty and power.

But facts are stubborn things, and while most of those present were still thrilling under the effect of this oath, the dry voice of District Attorney Andrews was heard for the first time, in these words:

"Why, then, did you, on the night of Bela's death, stop on your way across the bridge to look back upon Dark Hollow and cry in the bitterest tones which escape human lips, 'Oliver! Oliver!' You were heard to speak this name, Judge Ostrander," he hastily put it, as the miserable father raised his hand in ineffctual protest. "A man was lurking in the darkness behind you, who both saw and heard you. He may not be the most prepossessing of witness, but we cannot discredit his story."

"Mr. Andrews, you have no children. To the man who has, I make my last appeal. Mr. Renfrew, you know the human heart both as a father and a pastor. Do you find anything unnatural in a guilty soul bemoaning its loss rather than its sin, in the spot which recalled both to his overburdened spirit?"

"No."

The word came sharply, and it sounded decisive; but the ones which followed from Mr. Andrews were no less so.

"That is not enough. We want evidence, actual evidence, that you are not playing the part your son ascribes to you."

The judge's eyes glared, then suddenly and incomprehensively softened till the quick fear that his mind as well as his memory had gone astray, vanished in a feeling none of them could have characterized, but which gave to them all an expression of awe.

"I have such evidence," announced the judge. "Come."

Turning, he stepped into the hall. Oliver, with bended head and a discouraged mien, quickly followed. Alanson Black and the others, casting startled and inquiring looks at each other, brought up the rear. Deborah Scoville was nowhere to be seen.

At the door of his own room, the judge paused, and with his hand on the curtain, remarked with unexpected composure: "You have all wondered, and others with you, why for the last ten years I have kept the gates of my house shut against every comer. I am going to show you."

And with no further word or look, scarcely even giving attention to Oliver's anguished presence, he led them into the study and from there on to that inner door known and talked of through the town as the door of mystery. This he slowly opened with the key he took from his pocket; then, pausing with the knob in his hand, he said:

"In the years which are past, but two persons beside myself have crossed this threshold, and these only under my eye. Its secret was for my own breast. Judge what my remorse has been; judge the power of my own secret self-condemnation, by what you see here."

And, entering, he reached up, and pulled aside the carpet he had strung up over one end of the room, disclosing amid a number of loosened boards, the barred cell of a condemned convict.

"This was my bed, gentlemen, till a stranger coming into my home, made such an acknowledgment of my sin impossible!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

Dark Hollow.

Later, when the boards he had loosened in anticipation of this hour were all removed, they came upon a packet of closely written words hidden in the framework of the bed.

It read as follows:

Whosoever lays hands on this MS. will already be acquainted with my crime. If he would also know its cause and the full story of my hypocrisy, let him read these lines written, as it were, with my heart's blood.

I loved Algernon Etheridge; I shall never have a dearer friend. His odd ways, his lank, possibly ungainly, figure crowned by a head of scholarly refinement, his amiability when pleased, his irascibility when crossed, formed a character attractive to me from its very contradictions; and after my wife's death and before my son Oliver reached a companionable age, it was in my intercourse with this man I found my most solid satisfaction

Yet we often quarreled. His dogmatism frequently ran counter to my views, and, being myself a man of quick and violent temper, hard words sometimes passed between us, to be forgotten the next minute in a handshake, or some other token of mutual esteem. These dissensions—if such they could be called—never took place except in the privacy of his study or mine. We thought too much of each other to display our differences of opinion abroad or even in the presence of Oliver; and however heated our arguments or whatever our topic we invariably parted friends, till one fateful night.

O God! that years of repentance, self-hatred and secret immolation can never undo the deed of an infuriated moment. Eternity may console, but it can never make me innocent of the blood of my heart's brother.

We had had our usual wordy disagreement over some petty subject in which he was no nearer wrong nor I any nearer right than we had been many times before; but for some reason I found it harder to pardon him. For the first time in our long acquaintance, I let Algernon Etheridge leave me, without any attempt at conciliation.

If only I had halted there! If, at sight of my empty study, I had not conceived the mad notion of waylaying him at the bridge for the hand-shake I missed, I might have been a happy man now, and Oliver—But why dwell upon these might-have-beens! What happened was this:

Disturbed in mind, and finding myself alone in the house, Oliver having evidently gone out while we two were disputing, I decided to follow out the impulse I have mentioned. Leaving by the rear, I went down the lane to the path which serves as a short cut to the bridge.

That I did this unseen by anybody is not so strange when you consider the hour, and how the only person then living in the lane was, in all probability, in her kitchen. It would have been better for me, little as I might have recognized it at the time, had she been where she could have witnessed both my going and coming and faced me with the fact.

John Scoville, in his statement, says that after giving up his search for his little girl he wandered up the ravine before taking the path back which led him through Dark Hollow. This was false, as well as the story he told of leaving his stick by the chestnut tree in the gully at foot of Ostrander lane. For I was on the spot, and I know the route by which he reached Dark Hollow and also through whose agency the stick came to be there.

Read and learn with what tricks the devil beguiles us men.

I was descending this path, heavily shadowed, as you know, by a skirting of closely growing trees and bushes, when just where it dips into the Hollow, I heard the sound of a hasty foot come crashing up through the under-

"Gentlemen, Will You See My Father So Degrade Himself?"

brush from the ravine and cross the path ahead of me. A turn in the path prevented me from seeing the man himself, but as you will perceive and as I perceived later when circumstances recalled it to my mind, I had no need to see him to know who it was or with what intent he took this method of escape from the ravine into the fields leading to the highway. Scoville's stick spoke for him, the stick which I presently tripped over and mechanically picked up, without a thought of the desperate use to which I was destined to put it.

Etheridge was coming. I could hear his whistle on Factory road. There was no mistaking it. It was unusually shrill one and had always been a cause of irritation to me, but at this moment it was moré; it roused every antagonistic impulse within me. He whistling like a galliard, after a parting which had dissatisfied me to such an extent that I had come all this distance to ask his pardon and see his old smile again! Afterward, long afterward, I was able to give another interpretation to his show of apparent self-satisfaction, but then I saw nothing but the contrast it offered to my own tender regrets, and my blood began to boil and my temper rise to such a point that recrimination took the place of apology when in another moment we came together in the open space between the end of the bridge and Dark Hollow.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ACCOUNTING FOR OLD MAIDS

Various Reasons Why Girls of Homeburg Are Living Lives of Single Blessedness.

They say there are one hundred thousand old maids in Massachusetts. I'll bet that's just about the number of Massachusetts young men who have gone West or somewhere, and haven't remembered the things they said at parting as well as the girls did

We've got plenty of girls in Homeburg who are getting intimately acquainted with the thirties—fine girls, still pretty, bright and keeping up with the world. Young men come into town and do their best to get on a "thou-beside-me" footing, but somehow the girls don't seem to marry At the root of almost every case there's an old Homeburg boy. Maybe he's making good somewhere, and they're both waiting until he does. Maybe he isn't making good and is too proud to ask her to wait. Maybe she's waiting alone—because some other girl was handier in the new place. And maybe it wasn't a case of wait at all, only the boy who went away looked better to some Homeburg girl than any of those who stayed at home.

There's Carrie Moore. She's our prize maid and dresses like a mail sack full of government seeds, but they say she was the prettiest girl in Homeburg when young Cyrus McCord went to Chicago to carve out his future so that he could come home and marry her. But Cyrus didn't carve out his future. He married it instead, and Carrie is almost sixty now, living alone and getting peculiar, like so many of our lonely old folks do.—George Fitch in the American Magazine

Wanted "Nice, Dirty Mother."

When Edward was five years old he played with a boy named Adolph. One muddy day they tried to run across my clean kitchen floor to get a ball. I chased them out and afterwards heard them talking out on the porch. Adolph said, "My mother doesn't care if I run across the kitchen floor." After a long silence I heard Edward say, "I wish I had a nice, dirty mother like yours."—Exchange.

HIS UNLUCKY "DAYS OFF"

Fireman Breaks Ankle, Leg, Foot, Arm, and Head in Five of His Rest Periods.

His left ankle broken when caught with several other firemen under a falling wall at the big fire in Collingswood, Capt George Wade recalled at the Homeopathic hospital, Camden, that all five serious mishaps he has sustained while in the Camden fire department were met in responding to calls on his day off, says the Philadelphia Record Such was the case the last time he just dropped in at fire headquarters to see how things were going when the call for aid came from Collingswood Of course, he could not resist the temptation to lead his company

On another of his days off in 1907 he was thrown from the engine and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg. At another time, in a like accident, also on his day off, his right foot was crushed At still another time, Captain Wade suffered a fracture of his left arm by a fall at a fire at Eleventh and Cooper streets. Fighting a fire at the Graves varnish plant on another day when he just happened around, he sustained a concussion of the brain when struck by a falling cornice.

"Still it's all in the game," said the captain, forcing a smile.

Beautiful Ypres.

The old Belgian city of Ypres, which has suffered much destruction at the hands of the Germans, was at one time one of the most flourishing cities in West Flanders, with a population of almost 200,000. Like other ancient cities of Belgium, it has many architectural and artistic reminders of its past greatness in its Cloth hall, Guild halls, and churches, the burghers' houses, many of which have now been laid in ruins by German guns. The Cloth hall, which was commenced in the year 1200, and took a century to build, has a beautiful facade 120 yards in length; while there are also the Meat hall, the Cathedral of St Martin, and a number of fine old houses with the wooden facades Flemish architects were so fond of

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

The list of candidates for Democratic nominations for office in Montgomery county continues to grow and, it is predicted, will be a record-breaker. The latest to give notice of their ambitions are William L. Aud, of Poolesville, who wants the nomination for Sheriff; Paul Y. Waters, of Bethesda district, who would like to represent the county in the Legislature, and Edward O. Brown, of Laytonsville, and J. Thomas Austin, of Bethesda, who are seeking the nominations for judges of the Orphans' Court.

The three-story factory and foundry of Hoch Manufacturing Company, Hagerstown, Grover Cleveland Hoch, owner, was burned, causing a loss of $10,000, with $6,800 insurance. Hoch discovered the fire while feeding a horse in the garden. The smoke was then pouring from the rear windows of the factory. He sent in an alarm and three fire companies fought the flames. Not a piece of machinery in either building was saved. The plant was recently built.

Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Montgomery county, has elected these officers: Regent, Mrs. J. Frank Wilson; vice-regent, Mrs. James H. Loughborough; recording secretary, Mrs. Edgar W. Moore; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William C. Beck; treasurer, Mrs. Ernest L. Bullard; registrar, Miss Marie Talbott; historian, Mrs. Alfred Ray, and curator, Miss Virginia Wilson.

Sixteen Caroline county schools and nearly 300 contestants took part in the events at the public school athletic meet under the direction of Dr. William Burdick, of the Public Athletic League of Baltimore, and the awards, announced from the office of the secretary of the School Board, give Denton the county athletic championship pennant to the Caroline High School at Denton.

Five thousand persons, half of them public school children, attended the second annual educational rally at Rockville under the auspices of the Board of County School Commissioners. Like that of last year, it was a big success in every way. In connection with the rally the annual oratorical contests for prizes offered by Brainard H. Warner, Jr., of Kensington, were held.

At the sale in Denton of the real estate of the late Rev. George S. Rairigh, W. Carroll Pastorfield was the successful bidder for the residence on Seventh street, at $4,025. The Denton ice plant was purchased by former Postmaster Thomas R. Green and R. Leslie Merrick, at $6,600 and the Ridgely ice plant by Lawrence B. Towers and Alfred W. Thompson for $2,025.

J. Russell Burkett, 35 years old, son of Josiah Burkett, of Corriganville, Alleghany county, a brakeman on the Western Maryland Railway, was killed in a freight wreck at Warnock, six miles above Piedmont. A train of 50 loaded coal cars was being brought from Thomas to Cumberland when a wheel broke, derailing 11 cars. Burkett was buried under the coal.

Fire destroyed the storehouse and dwelling occupied by J. Percy Bittle, at Ingleside, Queen Anne's county. The loss is about $6,500. The buildings destroyed include a storehouse, dwelling, barn, stable, carriagehouse and corncrib. They were owned by Howard Wilson, of Marclay. The stock of goods was owned by Mr. Bittle and was valued at about $5,000.

Elder John M. Bussard, 67 years old, a minister of the Church of the Brethren, near Myersville, died suddenly of heart trouble. He officiated at more funerals than any other minister in Middletown Valley. He leaves two daughters (Mrs. Jeremiah Gaver and Miss Emma Bussard) and four sons (Elmer, Charles, Edward and Albert Bussard).

The County Commissioners of Harford county have fixed the tax rate of $1.15, which is the highest rate the taxpayers have ever been called on to pay. The new furniture exemption law has reduced the county's assessable basis $1,250,000, while new assessments of about $400,000 have been added to the basis. The assessable property is $14,331,904.

The Civic League, of Havre de Grace, headed by W. D. Barnes, is urging State's Attorney J. Royston Stifler to become a candidate for re-election. It is understood that Mr. Stifler, who has held the office for 12 years, will not be a candidate to succeed himself. Walter McComas, of Belair, is out for the office.

Dallas Murray, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, William Swarner, was acquitted at Cumberland.

Former State Senator Omar D. Crothers, of Elkton, nephew of the late Gov. Austin L. Crothers, has announced his candidacy for the office of State's Attorney at the coming Democratic primaries. Henry L. Constable, the present State's Attorney and brother of Chief Judge Albert Constable, also has announced his candidacy.

Charles B. Osborn, of near Aberdeen, lost three steers as the result of licking paint out of cans thrown in his field by sign painters.

MARYLAND LAND BEST.

William H. Manss Urges Advertising State's Attractions.

A big audience greeted William H. Manss, vice-president and general manager of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, when he appeared before the City Club to talk upon the situation confronting Baltimore and Maryland.

He pointed out the remarkable change in the conditions that have come about in the last few decades, the transition of the United States from an agricultural nation to an agricultural-industrial nation, as shown by the fact that the manufactured exports of this country now exceed its agricultural exports, and also discussed the changes that have brought about an actual lessening of agricultural production, with the consequent increase in the cost of living.

"We are now," he said, "facing the problem of congested cities, of abandoned farms and of constantly increasing costs of foodstuffs. There are now abandoned farms in New England and in New York State of a total area equal to that of the State of New Jersey. Maryland is only tilling a small proportion of her tillable area and she is becoming to be classed as one of the abandoned farm States, although the value of her lands are increased."

The business of Baltimore had decreased, he pointed out, as a result of the changed and still changing conditions. Yet the lands of the State of Maryland had greater potential possibilities than the lands of any other section of this country. There should be added to the State, he said, at least 20,000 farmers, but this could not be done by talking. The State was practically unknown in the West and there were hundreds of thousands of persons there who knew nothing more of the Chesapeake Bay than the fact that very excellent oysters came from it.

He urged the advertising of the State's resources and the turning of the tide of tourists this way. If he had his way, he would have the business men of the State guarantee a fund of $40,000 a year for five years for a campaign for the bringing of settlers into this State. "Canada," he said, "has robbed this country of 600,000 farmers and Canada is spending $3,500,000 a year in its advertising campaign and in other methods of inducing people to go there. And why do they go? Because they know nothing of the opportunities to be found in Maryland and in other Southern States."

He concluded his address with a strong appeal to the business men to get together for the building up of the State.

NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFITS.

Accident Board Rules On Workmen Disabled By Occupational Diseases.

The State Industrial Accident Commission has ruled that workmen disabled by occupational diseases are not entitled to compensation under the Maryland Workmen's Compensation law. While the English compensation statute and similar laws in many States of this country provide compensation for workmen attacked by diseases brought on by peculiarity of their occupation the Maryland Commission has ruled that no such relief is provided for in the local act.

The opinion in which the ruling is embodied was written and handed down by Commissioner Waggaman. It deals with the claim of Frank W. Krug, a millworker employed by the Morgan Millwork Company. Krug, according to the evidence, is a painter and contracted lead poisoning while engaged in his work for his employer. The physician who attended Krug testified that in his opinion the man's condition was due to his failure to remove paint from his hands while eating his lunch. The disease advanced sufficiently to incapacitate Krug from further performance of his duties temporarily, and compensation was claimed.

Commissioner Waggaman, in his opinion, says that according to all authorities lead poisoning is not the result of an accident, but is an occupational disease. Continuing, the Commissioner says a careful examination of the Maryland act fails to disclose any legislative intention to include diseases contracted in the course of employment even though such diseases had their origin in the nature of the employment. He adds that on the other hand the legislature evidently intended that the act should apply only to injuries which arise as the result of accident and in an extra hazardous employment.

200 PASS MENTAL TEST.

New Fourth Class Of Midshipmen Will Number 300.

Annapolis. — Authorities of the Naval Academy announced a list of 200 candidates for admission as midshipmen who were found mentally qualified at the examinations conducted under civil service regulations at the various stations throughout the country in April. This was the last of this year's examinations for candidates designated for appointment as midshipmen.

The first examination was held in February and more than 100 candidates were successful. This means that the new fourth-class of midshipmen will number about 300. The physical examinations will begin at the Naval Academy at an early date.

The total number of candidates who presented themselves for the last April examinations was 520.

The annual election held at Barton resulted as follows: Council, William C. Schramm, Dr. S. A. Boucher, Arch Broadwater and Charles Inskeep; clerk, Gilbert C. Cooling; bailiff, Harmon Gannon.

Alice Wood, six years old, daughter of C. Lynn Wood, of Newmarket, was struck and killed by a touring car belonging to J. C. Roulette, of Hagerstown.

The Philippines last year exported 85,965 tons of copra.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

No man receives the full culture of a man in whom the sense of the beautiful is not cherished.—Channing.

The tender waffle hearts are set upon
Is either crisp or soggy and anon
Like maple sirup made of corn and cobs
Lasts but five minutes and is gone.
—Myrtle Reed.

DAINTY COMPANY DISHES.

Take sponge cake cut in neat slices and line the sides of sherbet cups,

pour over the juice from canned or preserved peaches, place a half peach in each cup decorated with whipped cream and a few shredded almonds. The cream should be sweetened and flavored with almond if that flavoring is liked.

When making a plain loaf cake cover with the following delicious frosting: Take a pound and a half of maple sugar, a cup of boiling water and cook together until the sirup hairs, beat the whites of two eggs until stiff and pour over the boiling sirup. Beat until the icing is thick, add one cupful of chopped walnuts and cover the cake.

Potato Souffle.—Boil and mash ten potatoes, press through a sieve, add two onions and three tablespoonfuls of bacon, chopped fine, yolks of four eggs, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley. Add a cupful of milk and cover with well buttered bread crumbs. Bake a half hour in a moderate oven.

Pear Salad.—Take halves of canned pears, sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice and place balls of cream cheese or cubes of Roquefort in the center. Place on leaves of lettuce and add dressing made from the pear juice, olive oil, catchup, vinegar and any desired seasonings. Red pepper, paprika and salt will be sufficient.

Cheese Puffs.—Take a cupful of grated cheese, mix carefully with two tablespoonfuls of flour, add two well beaten eggs, a dash of salt and pepper and one and a half cupfuls of milk. Mix well and place in hot muffin pans, bake ten minutes in a moderate oven. These are very nice to serve with salads.

Figs and almonds pounded to a paste and well mixed make a delicious sandwich filling. To add to any vegetable salad rub the salad bowl or plate with the cut side of a clove of garlic. The tempting flavor adds greatly to the salad.

If every tree in all the wood could
take some mortal form
And leave the ground where it has
stood through sunshine and
through storm,
The lofty pine would be a knight in
armor strong and rare
The slender birch with dress so white
would be his lady fair.

BREAKFAST, WHAT TO HAVE.

It would seem that the ubiquitious potato might be dispensed with at

the morning meal as it is dragged in at every other in some form. Hash is a time honored breakfast dish and should be admitted without criticism at the first meal of the day, but in any other form let us not call the potato to breakfast.

Rice Pan Cakes.—These are a most appetizing cake to serve for a hot dish at breakfast time. Mix two cupfuls of boiled rice with two cupfuls of milk and let it stand over night In the morning add three cupfuls of flour, sifted, with a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of baking powder and a tablespoonful or sugar and one of melted butter. Beat until well mixed and fold in three well beaten eggs, the whites added last. Drop by spoonfuls on a well greased griddle.

Omelet.—The omelet is the favorite breakfast dish and when well prepared and properly cooked is a most delicate dish. Take as many eggs as there are people to serve. Break the yolks into a bowl, add a tablespoonful of cold water for every egg, beat the yolks until thick, add the cold water, salt and seasoning, then fold in the well beaten whites. Have the omelet pan smoking hot and greased with a tablespoonful of butter added just as the omelet is to be poured in. Lift the sides of the omelet with a spatula while cooking, so that it will cook all the way through, after it is well browned on the bottom set into the oven to finish on top. To fold, cut the sides and lift the pan high with one hand gently folding with a spatula in the other. Turn at once on a hot platter. The family should never keep an omelet waiting as it loses its fluffiness in a few minutes.

Nellie Maxwell

The Power of Toxins.

One thousandth of a gram of tetanus (lockjaw) toxin is enough to kill a horse weighing 1,300 pounds or six hundred million times its weight. More remarkable still, one-thousandth of a milligram of tubercular toxin will produce action on a man weighing 132 pounds—sixty trillion times its weight.

Daily Thought.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—Charron.

Knocking the Magazines.

The esteemed correspondent of the World who complains of the everlasting and intolerable sameness of the sign painting on magazine covers, neglects to say what he thinks of the same old stuff that has been running inside for years and years.—New York World.

Tree Blossoms as Food.

The blossoms of the cassia tree are depended on to a very large extent for food by the natives of parts of India.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 15, 1915

A GERMAN MASSACRE

WASHINGTON, May 8th.

News of the sinking of the Lusitania was received at the German embassy here with evident satisfaction. Officials there remarked that this incident should convince the traveling public it is unsafe to attempt to reach Great Britain during this war on British vessels.

It was admitted the advertisement published in the American press just before the Lusitania sailed warning Americans to keep off British vessels war published at the suggestion of the imperial German government.

"It has been unsafe for people to sail for England on British vessels ever since February 18th," said one of the embassy attaches. "The public evidently did not believe this, but we hope now the fact will be accepted."

News of the destruction of the Lusitania by a German submarine was received with exclamations of joy by Dr. Georg Stobbe, acting German consul here, and other attaches of the consulate.

Their only fear, at first, was that the reports might not be true. "Is it really true? Is it really true?" inquired Consul Stobbe, excitedly. There was a shout of approval when they were assured the reports of the tragedy had been verified.

Then consul and attaches gathered in the center of the room, discussing eagerly the sinking of the liner.—*North American.*

Quite in keeping with the malicious impudence that moved those German fiends to give notice of their intended assassinations, is this hellish jubilation by the German Embassy and the German Consul Stobbe over the success of their cowardly slaughter of 1150 innocent men, women and children.

Piracy and murder are at a high premium in the land of the new "Kultur," the Kaiser himself offering a reward to the submarine assassin that should accomplish the foul deed. Berlin rejoices and the school children are given a holiday in honor of the "great victory"!

This black deed of infamy, which stains with ineffaceable dishonor the German name forever, so far surpasses in its cold-blooded brutality any murderous act of Germany's ally the barbarous Turk, that that monster of cruelty seems almost gentle by contrast! It is a deed of horror without any parallel in the annals of civilized warfare, and to find anything approaching it in diabolical cruelty one must needs compare it with the practices of Indian savages who scalped their victims alive and then roasted them over slow fires!

The killing of these 115 Americans on the Lusitania makes the third time our citizens have been deliberately murdered upon the high seas by these German pirates. Germany on February 4th threatened these assassinations, and on February 10th President Wilson, after protesting against Germany's carrying out its illegal campaign against the property and lives of neutral American citizens, concluded with this warning:

> "If such a deplorable situation should arise the Imperial German Goverment can readily appreciate that the Goverment of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property, and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

Since the making of this declaration, 70 days ago, which closed with something like a proper display of national spirit, Germany has sunk the American ship Frye; the unarmed English passengership Falaba, killing an American, Mr. Thrasher; the American ship Gulflight, killing three Americans; and finally, the Lusitania killing 115 Americans—in all, two American ships sunk and 119 Americans murdered in three successive attacks!

Now what has the president done to make his vaunting good? In these 70 days gone—nothing! Germany, fully aware of the spineless character of the present occupant of the White House, and of his Chautauqua chattering Secretary of State who has said that "under no conditions will we fight," has followed one outrage by another! Mr. Wilson in a speech on last Monday night to a large number of foreigners just naturalised, said, "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not have to convince others by force that it is right". That's all!

In other words, Germany may destroy American ships and murder American citizens at her pleasure and we "will be too proud to fight," but will instead have our professor-president coin some more craven phrases!

It is this sheer idiocy of "peace at any price," even of the loss of the property and lives of our own citizens, that has prompted this Administration to suffer both our Army and Navy to fall into shameful decay; that has tamely permitted the insolent German ambassador Bernstorff through the public prints to insult this Nation by criticising the conduct of its affairs.

In this great national crisis Mr. Wilson is acting as weakly, as foolishly as did the imbecile Buchanan at the outbreak of the Civil War, when by his cowardly, or as many have thot, his treasonable refusal to lift a finger to protect the national government, he gave aid and encouragement to the Secession movement which sought to destroy the Union. We venture the guess that the American people will not so tamely endure these repeated outrages, but will compel Mr. Wilson to do something besides prate idle phrases to uphold the nation's dignity and to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE

SEVENTY days have passed since the president spoke those valorous phrases about "holding the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability"—"taking steps to safeguard American lives and property," but nothing whatever has been done!

On the contrary, the wanton destruction of American vessels and the brutal massacre of American citizens has gone on just the same! Germany has shown her contempt for this milksop Administration by sinking since then two more American vessels, and assassinating 119 American citizens upon three different occasions, but our professor-president has done nothing except make that silly public speech in Philadelphia about a "man being too proud to fight—a nation, so right it does not have to convince others by force that it is right" which the whole country took to mean that as Bryan had already said, "under no conditions will we fight!"

But now that the whole country with one voice has indignantly repudiated the president's cowardly speech, he rushes into print with a denial that it had any reference whatever to the German outrages! A weak, foolish denial of a weak, foolish speech!

The truth is, Mr. Wilson meant what he said, and his speech is equally contemptible with his craven refusal to take a single step to protect American ships although, we say again, 70 days have passed since he warned Germany, and although the massacres have continued!

The president's words, equally with his whole course, shames American manhood! How many more months does he think the people will wait for him to call Germany to a sharp accounting for her inhuman slaughterings of our citizens? How many more American vessels must be torpedoed, and how many more American citizens massacred before this cowardly president will do something besides coin high sounding phrases!

But that he believes his single wisdom, is superior to that of Congress, he would summon the people's representatives, and counsel with them in this grave crisis.

In a special message to Congress the president should recommend: 1. The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and especially the instant recall of her insolent ambassador, Bernstorff who has for months been abusing our hospitality and grossly violating all the properties of his official position.

2. A demand of full indemnity for our vessels and the lives of our citizens together with an apology for these repeated insults to our flag.

3. That Congress make provision for putting the country in a better position to defend the nation's honor by building forthwith 50 or more submarines of the latest and best type in strength and speed, and that naval appropriation be made to build warships of the largest type sufficient in number and efficiency to restore our navy to its former place of second among the world's armaments instead of the fourth or fifth to which, under this feeble Administration, it has been allowed to sink.

4. That the $60,000,000 worth of German vessels interned in this country, be sequestered as security for these indemnities.

Blinds Eye With Fork

ST. GEORGES, Del., May 10.—Reba VanHekle, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman VanHekle, of this town, met with an accident that will result in the loss of the sight of one of her eyes. The child was playing around the floor and she fell, sticking the points of a table fork in her eye. Prompt attention was given her but the sight of the injured eye was damaged beyond repair. Unless complications result she soon will be out of danger.

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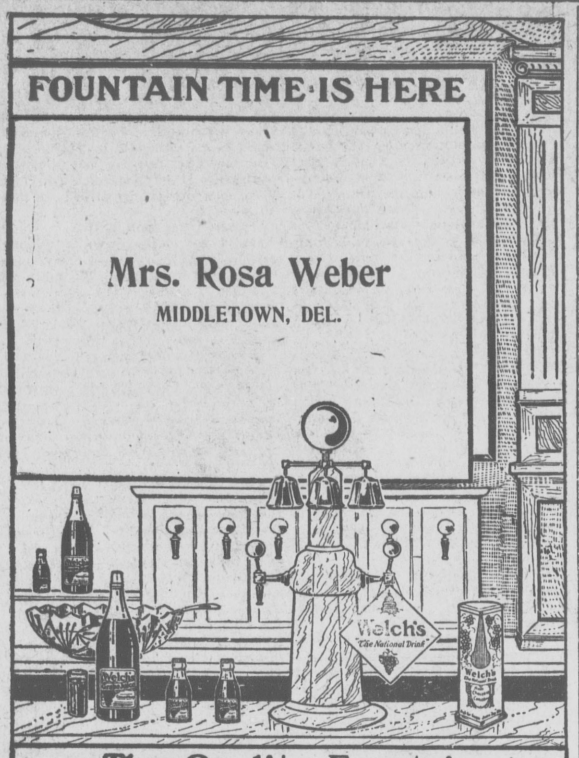

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OUR NAME is on all BARRELS and PACKAGES.

JOS. R. HELDMYER
Cash Store
Groceries

Eggs 17 and 21c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 39c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET
PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—
Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
$500,000.00
Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over
$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Better Sort of Store SERVICE

How much clothes value do you expect for $10

Not very much because you have always received so little

But now at this store you'll find that a ten dollar bill has an unusual buying power

To the man that feels himself limited to $10 for his clothes and to the man who pays up to $15 for his suit, we say, come here. Investigate our clothes at $10. We have no magic power to get our clothes for nothing or to turn $10 clothes into $15 clothes, but we do exercise good buying sense in placing our orders and do crowd more value into our $10 clothes, because our idea is to do a large business on a small margin of profit. That means that the clothes that most stores sell at $12 and $15, are actually sold here at $10.

We don't care whether you take our word for it, or not, we do want you to see for yourself. We think you'll be convinced.

The store where the almighty dollar does more than its regular duty.

THE principles upon which this store has reared and nourished, which have given it its stature and sound construction are straight forward dealing, fairest and lowest prices, best goods, and a civil and obliging store service, backed by alert, enterprising and intelligent direction and management. It is just such a store service that you would plan for yourself if you were planning this store.

And so we desire to have you call this store, your store—whatever faults you see, we will appreciate it if you will tell us—whatever pleases you, your commendation will be most welcome. So we hope to have you work with us to make this store the store where you will always feel at home.

Character proclaims the man—and the store. As in a man, so in a store—worth depends upon character. Growth is a sign manual of health. The essence of commercial health is fair dealing.

This includes a wide area of activity. To serve our every customer in a fair and satisfactory manner is our desire. You will find us ever ready and willing to do our utmost to satisfy you.

TIDY NEW SHIRTS

We are pleased with the general liking that men show for our shirts. They buy 'em liberally, enthusiastically and come back for more when they need them.

A world of new patterns to choose from—every one selected with care and with a desire to please your own fancy.

Prices 50c to $3.50.

Now for New Low-Cuts

Step into a pair of these stylish new oxfords we are showing and they'll give you a feeling of comfort from the very start.

Some clever lasts at $2.50, $4.00 pair.

Distinctive Hats for Men

This is a season of distinctive shapes and of course we are showing the very latest ones. A shape for every face is here.

Let us be your hatter $1.50 to $3.00.

The Globe Clothing Store, Middletown, Delaware.

CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. FOARD.

Wheat—No. 2	$1 52	Corn—	
No. 1		Yellow, shelled	78
Timothy Seed		" cob	78
Clover Seed		Oats	75

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNELLEN

Eggs, per doz	17@21
Country Butter, per lb	@37
Creamery Butter, per lb	41
Lard, per lb	12@16
Live Chickens, per lb	12@16
Potatoes	@40

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 15, 1915

AS AMERICANS

(From the New York Tribune)

For every American citizen one fact will stand out clear and beyond all else this morning. In defiance not alone of every principle of international law, but of every dictate of common humanity, American men, women and children citizens of this neutral nation, have been exposed to death, have perhaps been actually murdered, by German war craft.

For this murder there is no justification outside of that law of necessity paraded by the German chancellor in the opening hour, when the first German regiment rushed through Belgium to consecrate at Louvain the work of German Kultur. The passengers, the American citizens, who embarked upon the Lusitania were protected by every rule and precedent of international law. They journeyed to an unblockaded port, and thus journeying, were entitled to the protection supplied by all civilized warfare.

The vessel on which they sailed was a fair prize for German warships. German sea power was entitled to capture the Lusitania if it could, to sink her if necessity compelled, but not until every non-combatant was taken from her decks, not until the safety of every life had been assured,

The proclamation of a submarine blockade issued by the German admiralty was a creation of Germans; it had no warrant in international law, no defence in ordinary humanity. It was purely and simply an advertisement that Germany purposed to commit murder in certain waters; it was a declaration foreshadowing assassination; but in law it was nothing.

Now, it seems, German naval officers have carried out the thread of the German government. American lives have been imperiled; by every evidence available it seems unmistable that American lives have been taken. sacrificed to the blood lust of those who dictate German policy and direct German action on land and on sea.

A few short months ago the American government answered the German proclamation of a "war zone" and a submarine blockade with a calm, fair warning of what would be the consequences of the destruction of a single American life. In the voice of friendship, without bluster, anger, threat, the will of this nation was conveyed to the German government.

To that warning Germany has now made answer. American citizens may look for it not in the actual death list, however great that may be, but in the list of Americans sailing on the Lusitania, all exposed to death by German action. Such survivors as there may be owe their escape to no German hands. They have escaped the consenting murderers—that is all.

From this tragedy we shall now turn to Washington. More than a century ago, when this nation was weak and its people were lacking in all the resources of a great power, it made answer to the pirates of the Barbary Coast, who asserted a prerogative less intolerable than that which is now asserted in Berlin and executed upon the high seas.

No voice will be raised, no effort will be made, to force the hand, to hasten the action, of the President of the United States. But neither he nor any other official in our government can mistake the temper in which their fellow citizens will wait. They will wait with the casualty list in their hands. They will wait, fortified each day and each hour by new evidence and fresh details of the manner in which Americans, American women and children, have been exposed to death by German submarines.

If Germany murders Americans turns her artillery against neutral Americans, sparing neither age nor sex, what worse treatment can she reserve for an American nation resolved to defend its honor, its citizens, its women and its children. What can there be left for men or for nations to do but to resort to that method which in all ages has been the last resort against tyranny and anarchy?

In sinking the Lusitania Germany has turned a new page in history, in American history. She has carried across the Atlantic the spirit and the method written large over half Europe, revealed in the ruins of Louvain, disclosed in the crumbling walls of Rheims, expressed in the terrible record of "atrocities" which have stained her arms in recent months. What Belgium has long known we Americans know in part.

The voice of the United States must be heard first in Washington. But in this crisis the President will be assured of the support, the loyal, the unfaltering support, of American citizens of all parties and of no parties. In the presence of a national tragedy we shall be neither more nor less than American citizens. In the presence of a national peril we shall have but one thought, one duty and one determination.

The nation which remembered the sailors of the Maine will not forget the civilians of the Lusitania!

WANTED.—High class man to sell trees, shrubs, roses, vines, berry bushes, bulbs, etc. Good wages.—Permanent. Exclusive territory.
BROWN BROTHERS NURSERIES,
Rochester, New York.

PLANT CORN

Let us urge the planting of a large part of our best lands to corn. That is, the lands best suited to corn, or those moist and the best supplied with humus. We need a large corn crop in 1915, because it will probably be high in price, and cotton, the only crop that will be generally grown and sold to get money with which to buy corn, is likely to be relativeiy low in price. But we do not need corn produced at the rate of 15 to 20 bushels per acre, for at that rate it costs too much. Land that will not grow more than 20 bushels of corn per acre with good preparation and cultivation should be put in cowpeas, peanuts, soybeans, sorghum or sowed to lespedezo or other pasture plants and grazed.

But there is little cultivated land in this section that would not produce more than 20 bushels of corn per acre, if well cultivated. It is not too late to prepare land for large corn production. Only years of proper cropping, with the addition of legumes or stable manure plowed under in large quantities, will make a soil that will produce large corn yields. But thorough preparation, which means a soil broken to a good depth and finely pulverized—free from clods—and good cultivation alone increase our corn yields five to ten bushels per acre, and it is probable that just the area now planted to corn would supply all our needs if each acre produced even 30 bushels per acre. This is not a high yield and could be made the average with a little more than good seed, better preparation and suitable cultivation. Large yields as already stated, can only come after years of good farming by which our soils are filled with decaying vegetable matter to supply nitrogen and hold the moisture needed in such large quantities by the corn crop.

In short, we must this year depend largely on better preparation and cultivation to fill our corn cribs. Commercial fertilizers are only profitable on corn when used in moderate quantities and with more knowledge than the average farmer possesses. Nitrogen is the chief need of the corn crop, but on most soils, phosphorus is needed and on some soils potash is also required.

We suggest that the best means left at this late date to increase the corn crop are good breaking and thorough pulverization of the soil. Let us insist that no corn be planted this year until the ground is finely pulverized. Clods can be broken more easily, quickly and economically before the crop is planted, and a day or two spent in fining the soil will not only make a better crop but it can also be more cheaply cultivated and will not be later than the crop planted on land left cloddy to save time and get it in early. After the crop is planted on well prepared land, the smoothing or section harrow is the best and most economical implement for early cultivation of the crop. Labor-saving implements cannot be used in cultivaring if the land has not been well-prepared.

A BURDENED PEOPLE

According to a count made in the library of congress recently our federal and state legislatures passed 62,014 statutes during the five years from 1909 to 1913 inclusive. Even greater than this multiplicity of laws was the vast mass of decisions of courts of last resort, federal and state, which during the same five years reached the enormous total of 65,379 and now fill 630 volumes.

And yet ignorance of the law—in a thousand volumes—does not excuse. In our day of statute making by the rapid-fire process, Thomas Jefferson would have found greater reason than ever for declaring that the country is governed best that is governed least, and for opposing a multiplicity of laws. Not the least discouraging featue of it all is that our statesmen of the "ultra-progressive" variety have countless new laws still up their sleeves, not a few of them revolutionary invasions of the citizens' rights.

If our laws are legion now, what is to be expected when, in times to come, women are sent to legislative bodies by their balloting sisters and enthusiastically apply themselves to the fascinating business of piling of the statutes. Their efforts to make man over and thrust into him a thousand virtues by means of the policeman's club, seem to be ominously foreshadowed by Mrs. Pankhurst's confession that women want the ballot in order to "make men chaste." It may be confidently expected that women, more than men, will become addicted to the habit of making new laws aimed at every evil or inconvenience in sight, thus adding enormously to the great mass of statutes which—without previous discussion and criticism of the proper kind—have been enacted in haste, only to be repealed or forgotten as dead letters.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

Because of the question raised as to the legality of a State Teachers' Institute being held in Dover, in view of the fact that an omission from the recently adopted Revised Code, whereby a State Institute could be held in any part of State, the three county superintendents, Profs. J. E. Carroll. E. L. Cross and E. J. Hardesty, with State Commissioner of Education Dr. Charles A. Wagner, at a recent meeting held at Dover, abandoned the State Institute idea and have arranged a joint institute for Kent and Sussex counties, at Milford, on November 9, 10, 11 and 12, to be in charge of Profs. Carroll and Hardesty, of Kent and Sussex counties, respectively. Just where Prof. Cross will hold his institute has not as yet been determined.

The State Commissioner of Education and the county superintendents are also arranging the dates and topics for the summer school of colored teachers at the State College for colored Students, near Dover.

NATIONAL FOREST HOMES

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The secretary of agriculture has promulgated a set of regulations for administering the new law which provides that national forest land may be leased for summer home sites and other recreational purposes in tracts of five acres or less for periods not to exceed thirty years. This law supplements the revocable permit system under which recreational use of the forests already had developed considerably. Many users have been unwilling to make substantial improvements because of the uncertainty of tenure involved in the old form of permit, which however, is still expected to meet the requirements of persons who are not likely to occupy the land for more than a few years, or to make elaborate improvements.

The primary object of the "term permits," as the leases are called is not to obtain revenue but to promote the use of national forest land for recreational purposes, say the regulations. At the same time, since permittees receive special benefits, it is regarded as only fair that they should reimburse the government for the expenditure incurred in administering the Forests. The rates range from $5 a year up, in accordance with the location of the land, the demand for it, and the use to which it will be put. The district foresters are authorized to grant permits, to applicants who intend to make improvements costing less than $1,000 and to use the land for a period not longer than fifteen years. All other permits will be approved by the forester at Washington.

Applications must be filed with the supervisor of the forest affected, designating the location of the land desired, the use to be made of it, and the approximate cost of contemplated improvements. Examination and survey of the land will be made by the forest service free of charge. An application for a hotel or summer resort site must be accompanied by plans and specifications of proposed structures and a statement to their probable cost. The law stipulates five acres as the maximum and it is believed that much less than this will suffice for most persons, but permittees will not be placed close together except when it in necessitated by heavy demand for land in a particular locality.

Forest officers are instructed to prevent monopolistic control of desirable locations by individuals or groups and no permits will be given for lands which are subject to entry under the homestead law, nor for lands which will be needed for public or quasi-public purposes. Where provision for the needs of recreation users calls for such a course, the forest service reserves public camping or outing grounds, open without charge to all who desire to make use of them.

The regulations provide among other things that permittees shall comply with state laws and the rules of the department of agriculture; that premises be kept neat and sanitary; that all reasonable precautions be taken to prevent forest fires; and that in the case of a hotel or resort the permittee shall conduct his business in a legal and orderly manner.

WOMEN GROWING YOUNGER

Our women are carrying their years better. Not only is the length of lives increasing, but they are making their youth last longer. They are raising stronger children. There is an uplift to the whole race. Many explanations are offered, but the big cause underlying the whole effect is the improvement of the homes and the lightening of its drudgery. There is now more time for culture and travel; more time for civic and other public matters.

Staying younger is largely a matter of keeping interested in things, and, to keep interested, there must be variety. So the current criticism that women is flying from one thing to another and undertaking too much and wearing out her nerves is not altogether sound. Some of them do, doubtless but they are the exceptions. Woman's great trouble in the past has been routine.

Doctors found that the reason so many cases of mental disease came from the farms was that farm women did not have enough interests. Their loneliness was disastrous. Now that the farm women have the telephone and the automobile and the social societies and other means of diversion and employment, conditions are improving

So, the lessening of woman's work by system and the use of all labor-saving devices possible really, means that besides the enjoyment of better hours she has time for things that will broaden and stimulate her mind, bring her in association with other women and give her the opportunity to be part of the larger life and progress of the age. Woman's World.

A Profitable Heifer

The Guernsey heifer Ruth O. D., owned by the Delaware College Farm, has just completed an extraordinary record for a year in the production of milk. When the heifer started the year's record she was only two years and three months old. According to the regulations of the American and Guernsey Cattle Club, in order to qualify for the advanced registry, she would have had to make 259 pounds of butter fat during the year. The record she made was 11,166 pounds of milk and 600 pounds of butter fat, which is equivalent to 7000 pounds of butter.

Figuring milk at five cents a quart, or butter at 35 cents a pound, the money received from the heifer for the year would have amounted to $250, making a total income of $450 for the year. It is claimed at the farm that the cost of the heifer's feed for the year would not exceed $125, which leaves a good profit.

Security Trust and
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

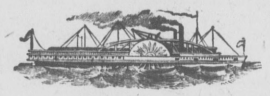
CAPITAL	$ 600,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS	775,000
DEPOSITS	2,500,000

The successful conduct of your business depends largely upon your Trust Company connection what service you receive from the Company of your choice—whether it is courteous, obliging and personal. This is the kind of service we render to all our patrons in all our departments. We are sure you will be much pleased and find great advantage in having an account with us.

OFFICERS

Benjamin Nields, President
John S. Rossell, Vice President and Secretary.
L. Scott Townsend, Vice President Treasurer.
Harry J. Ellison, Assistant Sec.
Levi L. Maloney, Assistant Treas.

1915 MAY 1915



The Iron
STEAMER CLIO
WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn
for Philadelphia
AND RETURN FROM
Arch St. Wharf, Phila.
AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA

Monday,	3rd,	11 30 a m
Thursday,	6th,	2 00 p m
Monday,	10th,	5 00 p m
Thursday,	13th,	6 00 p m
Monday,	17th,	11 00 a m
Thursday,	20th,	no boat
Monday,	24th,	no boat
Thursday,	27th,	no boat
Monday,	31st,	11 00 a m

PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday,	4th,	11 00 a m
Friday,	7th,	12 30 p m
Tuesday,	11th,	2 30 a m
Friday,	14th,	4 00 p m
Tuesday,	18th,	no boat
Friday,	21st,	no boat
Tuesday,	25th,	no boat
Friday,	28th,	no boat

☞Steamer will leave Port Penn 1½ hours later than Odessa time.
☞Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.
☞For information in regard to Freights, apply to
F. B. WATKINS, Manager
Odessa, Delaware
WILLIAM W. ROSE, Purser

Singer
Sewing
Machines

I wish to imform the public that I have accepted the agency for the celebrated Singer Sewing Machines for this locality, and will be glad to show you the many good merrits of this machine at any time or place and explain, on reasonable terms. A large lot of machines constantly on hand.

B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER
THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware
Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

Heinz
Products Boom Day

The "House of Heinz," for 40 years pioneers of the now popular "Pure Food" movement, with its skilled chefs, its great modern sanitary kitchens armed with every means that science could devise, turning out from its huge Plant in Pittsburg, over 100 different varieties of Delicious Canned Foods!

Note a few of their high grade goods to be found at our "Pure Food Store;" Heinz Baked Beans, with or without pork or tomato sauce; CreamSoups of many kinds—Tomato, Pea, Celery, Cooked Spaghetti, Italian recipe; Pickles, sweet or sour; Chow chow; Queen Olives and Olive Oil; Ketchups of all kinds; Vinegar, pure malt or cider; and other relishes—all like Caesar's wife "Clean above suspicion."

On Thursday, May 20th, their live representative, Mr. Brenneman will have a BOOM DAY of the leading Heinz Products—so let our housekeepers expect a visit from our clergs and the Heinz boomer.

M. Banning & Son
"Pure Food Store"
Middletown, - - Delaware

BE PREPARED TO WIN
In the battle of life victory goes to the best prepared. Get a business education and you'll win position, promotion and independence. It's a fortification against failure.

Goldey College

courses in Commercial, Shorthand and Secretarial training have qualified thousands for success. They will do the same for YOU
Graduates assisted to obtain positions.
Our catalog gives details. Ask for YOUR copy to-day.

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The Delaware Farmer

A strictly practical Farm Paper dealing with local questions in farm practice. The paper that every farmer in Delaware should read. **Delaware's only Farm Paper.** Not a money making scheme, but a booster for the State.

A Special Reduced Sub. Offer

The Middletown Transcript (regular price)	$1.00 per year
The Delaware Farmer	.50 per year
Total regular price	$1.50

Our Special Reduced Price $1.25 per year

The Delaware Farmer is published by the Agricultural Club of Delaware College, Newark, Delaware.

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All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON
MIDDLETOWN, - - DELAWARE.

EXAMPLE OF PEACE FOR ALL NATIONS

Wilson's Declaration Arouses a Tremendous Demonstration.

SETS MARK FOR CITIZENS

"You Can't Be An American If You Think Of Yourselves In Groups," Nation's Executive Tells Foreign-Born Men Who Have Been Adopted As Americans.

Philadelphia. — President Wilson gave to a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans the first intimation of the course which the United States Government probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than 100 American lives on the British liner Lusitania.

He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that, while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

"America," said the President, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. And it must be an example, not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not.

"Too Proud To Fight."

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm, attended by a waving of thousands of small American flags.

Introduced by Mayor Blankenburg, who spoke, in distinctly German accent, a welcome and an appeal for a single allegiance to the United States, the President carried forward the idea of the welding of foreign blood in the makup of America by pointing out the true goal of right American citizenship to be a loyalty not to the country of one's birth but to the land of one's adoption.

"While you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them. I would not certainly be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born, and another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You can't be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American. * * *

"America and Humanity."

"My advice to you is to think first not only to America, but always also to think first of humanity, and you do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity in jealous camps."

EXTENDING SYMPATHY, BERLIN BLAMES BRITAIN.

Berlin, via London.—The following dispatch has been sent by the German Foreign Office to the German Embassy at Washington:

"Please communicate the following to the State Department:

"The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British Government, which through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.

"In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible.

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk, and thus lightheartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer, which, owing to its armament and cargo, was liable to destruction, the German Government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side.

"FOREIGN OFFICE."

FROHMAN MET END COOLLY.

"Why Fear Death?" He Asked As Lusitania Went Down.

Queenstown, Ireland.—Rita Jolivet, the actress, states that she was with Frohman when the explosion occurred. They decided not to go in the boats. Frohman's last words were: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life." Then a wave swept over them. She was rescued; he was drowned.

CRUISER ASAMA FLOATED.

Japanese Warship Went Ashore On Mexican Coast.

Tokio. — The Japanese armored cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California on February 4, has been refloated, according to official announcement made here Monday. The Asama probably will be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

Venice this year imported 6,000 tons of American coal and ordered 25,000 tons for next year.

ENGAGED

(Copyright.)

BOTH SIDES ARE CLAIMING GAINS

Berlin Reports Driving Allies Out of Ypres Position.

AVOID RUSSIANS AT MITAU

Paris Asserts Advance Of Two and a Half Miles Was Made and 2,000 Prisoners Were Captured.

Berlin, via London.—The German general army headquarters staff gave out the following official statement:

"In the western theatre: During the continuance of our attacks upon Ypres (Belgium) we drove the enemy out of his strongly fortified positions between the Fortuyn-Wyeltje and the Gheluvelt-Ypres roads. We captured the villages of Frezenberg and Verlenanhoek and took up important positions which command the heights. We took 800 English prisoners, among them 60 officers.

"French attacks west of Lievin and northeast of the Loretta Height failed with heavy losses for the enemy.

"Near La Bassee and Vitry we forced an aeroplane of the enemy to land.

"A partial French attack undertaken with the aid of fog and bombs to the west of Perthes was beaten off by hand grenades.

Russian Battalion Wiped Out.

"Northeast of Kovno the railway line between Vilna and Saarle was destroyed after we had wiped out a Russian battalion.

"On the Niemen, near Sreduki, we attacked what remained of four Russian battalions which apparently belonged to troops who were beaten on May 6 and 7 near Rossinje.

"Renewed Russian attacks on our positions on the Pilica were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

Paris Claims Important Gains.

Paris.—The following communication was issued:

"Between Nieuport and the sea the Germans made an attaack, but were repulsed. They suffered heavy losses.

"The British troops have gained ground in the region of Fromelles.

"To the north of Arras we made important progress and also in the direction of Loos and to the south of Carency. In the latter sector we captured at some places two and at other places three lines of trenches extending over a front of seven kilometres (about 4 1-3 miles), which were strongly fortified.

Capture Of 2,000 Reported.

"We have established ourselves in the village of La Hargette and in half of the village of Neuville-St. Voast. The conquered ground at some places is four kilometres (about 2½ miles) in width. We took more than 2,000 prisoners and six cannon."

British Firm On Ypres Line.

London.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, sends the following report of the operations on the western line:

"The enemy continued his attacks east of Ypres and made further attacks, which have all been repulsed with heavy losses. Our line there is firmly established.

"Our first army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Festubert and gained ground south and east toward Formelles. The fighting in this area continues.

ITALIANS ARE INDIGNANT.

Feeling In Rome One Of Depression Over Disaster.

Rome, via Paris.—The sinking of the Lusitania has caused a profound impression in Italy. Anxiety is increased by the fact that there were several Italians among the passengers. The feeling in Rome may be described as one of indignation at the killing of neutrals and measures to end such proceedings are being urged on all sides.

ENSIGN STOLZ KILLED.

Fell From Flying Machine At Pensacola, Fla.

Washington. — Ensign Melvin L. Stolz, of the Navy Aviation Corps, was instantly killed while making a low altitude flight at Pensacola, Fla., according to an announcement by the Navy Department. The message said Stolz fell out of his machine, head first, while making a dive. Ensign Stolz served with the aviation detachment which did scouting work at Vera Cruz during the American occupation.

JAPAN DEFENDS HER POSITION

Why She Insisted on Her Demands Upon China.

INSURES PERMANENT PEACE

The Foreign Office Finally Breaks Its Long Maintained Silence—Protects Japan Against German Encroachment.

Washington.—Silence rigidly maintained by the Japanese Embassy here throughout the long course of negotiations over Japan's demands upon China was broken by issuance of a statement prepared by the Foreign Office at Tokio outlining the Japanese government's reasons for submitting demands at this time and reviewing the various stages of the negotiations at Peking.

Since this statement was written Japan has presented an ultimatum resulting in China's acceptance of a revised draft of the demands and the averting of a great crisis in the Far East. As accepted the draft eliminates or puts aside for future consideration some of the demands most objectionable to China, and it is understood to contain no features which officials of the United States government regarded as contravening American treaty rights.

"The imperial government have, in the proposals lately presented to the Chinese government," says the Japanese statement, "made it their main object to adjust matters relating to and to meet the new situation created by the war between Japan and Germany to strengthen the friendly relations subsisting between Japan and China and thus to insure permanent peace in the Orient. They, in formulating these proposals, have taken special care to avoid those which might be deemed to conflict with the principles of territorial integrity, equal opportunity and the open door, which Japan had occasion time and again to declare to the powers.

"Accordingly, these proposals include among others those relating to the disposition of the German rights in the province of Shantung, those relating to the recognition of special position and interests which Japan possesses in South Manchuria and in eastern Inner Mongolia, those relating to the solution of various questions which have for years been pending between the Japanese and the Chinese governments."

TORNADO KILLS SIX.

Scores Of Houses In Oklahoma and Texas Blown Down.

Jennings, La. — Six persons, one white man and five negroes, were killed and a score of persons injured in a tornado which struck Mermentau, La. It was said the wind struck the town suddenly from a southwesterly direction and that several buildings were destroyed.

Ardmore, Okla.—Three persons were injured and much property damaged here by a heavy windstorm. It was reported that Wilson, Okla., near here, was hit by a storm which blew down 40 buildings, but that no one was seriously injured there. Winds of almost tornado proportions were reported over a wide section of Southern Oklahoma.

At Ringling, Okla., a church was reported blown down, but no one was seriously injured.

NEAR WAR WITH TURKS.

Italy Said To Have Decided To Abrogate the Treaty Of Lausanne.

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris.—The Tribune publishes a dispatch from Rome saying the Italian Government has decided, owing to the recent uprising in Tripoli, to notify Turkey that it considered void the treaty of Lausanne. Such a notification, the Tribune says, would amount to a declaration of war.

AID TO SOUTHERN CHURCHES UP

Methodist Extension Board Discusses Plans.

St. Louis.—An executive session to discuss plans for aiding churches in the Southern States was held here by the Church Extension Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The report of the Rev. W. F. McMurray, corresponding secretary, showed a capital fund in the hands of the board of $671,000, an increase of $110,000 during the last year. The total receipts last year were $395,000.

FASHION NOT FANCIED

WHITE TOPS TO GOWNS OF DARK MATERIAL UNWELCOME.

Good Reasons for Idea Being Received With Disfavor—Less Transparency Is Noticed in the Latest of Popular Gowns.

Many women regret the obvious intention on the part of the dressmakers to include white transparent tops to gowns of dark material. These solved difficulties in their heyday because they served for a variety of uses. Under a jacket such a frock was sufficiently somber for the street; without concealing coat, it was festive enough for the theater or a small dinner, for cards in the afternoon or a day wedding.

It cannot be replaced by the separate blouse in a white or contrasting light fabric, as fashion has not yet consented to smile on the two garments joined at the waist line, except for street use under a jacket, or in the house during the most informal hours. The skirt material is now carried straight up to the bust and often it goes into the collar.

With blue serge one-piece frocks there are sometimes sleeves of black satin and a rolling vest of white satin or organdie to furnish lightness and coolness; but in the majority of taffeta and faille frocks which are offered for afternoon occasions there is less transparency than there has been for several seasons.

There are two notable exceptions to this ruling fashion, and they represent two entirely different dressmaking houses, but each frock is so good of its kind that it will be copied far from its source. One has a full skirt of black silk with a broad blue satin stripe across it, the gathers well adjusted at the normal waist line. That's all there is to the skirt. The blouse is of cream net and thin lace, with a high collar that does not meet in front but is joined there by a twisted cravat with handkerchief ends of black satin. The fronts of the blouse also refuse to meet, which is a leading trick in the hands of those designing frocks this season. The sleeves are long and tight-fitting, with frills of lace over the waists, and there is a half lining of palest pink satin that passes under the arms.

The belt is a folded piece of black satin ribbon, ending with a cockade bow at the side. Quite an old-fashioned girdle! The jacket that makes this blouse suitable for the street is a short affair of black satin, slashed at the sides and trimmed with small jet buttons. It fastens up to the chin.

The second frock that meets the desire of those thrown in with a dark costume has a skirt of black faille, that soft, slightly corded fabric that is ultra-fashionable this season along

Red and White Striped Jacket—Skirt of Costume Is Red Decorated With White Buttons.

with taffeta. There are two wide, long tunics cut to points and plaited at the sides, above a narrow hem which swings well above the ankles; the top part is a Grecian chemise, quite short, of vermicelli lace just off the white tone. It has a black velvet ribbon crossing the figure in the traditional classic manner, over the shoulders and under the bust, caught in the middle by a circlet of pearls or an ebony mounting.

The coat to this is also a short black silk one, fastened demurely to the neck to hide the floating filminess beneath.

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CARE OF FACE AND HANDS

Beauty Knowledge That Is Worth Remembering by Those Who Value Their Good Looks.

While bathing the face, treat yourself to a little gentle massage. Dip your hands in the water and rub the cheeks with the flattened palms, being careful to give an upward pressure and to be very light with the downward stroke. Place the thumbs under the chin and iron out toward the ears with the bended first fingers Clasp the back of the neck with both hands so that the fingers touch in front. Never dry the face with a rough towel; use old soft linen if possible The soap must be carefully removed with clear water. Always after using soap and water on the face anoint with orange flower skin food, which will do wonders toward keeping the touch of youth in your cheeks.

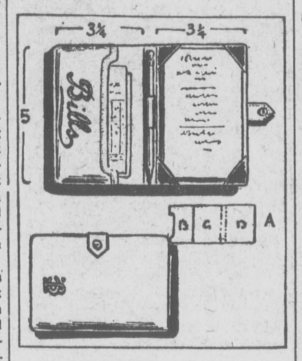
For scrawny, wrinkled hands, try massaging with olive oil First warm half a cupful of pure olive oil in an enameled dish, set in a larger one of hot water. Wash your hands until perfectly clean and allow them to soak in clear water for at least twenty minutes—this to open the pores and make them receptive. Pat the hands nearly dry, then drop a little of the warm oil into one hand and massage the other; alternate the hands until the skin refuses to absorb another drop of the oil. Wipe the hands dry with a soft cloth, but do not wash them. After doing this daily for a few weeks you will find your hands plumping out again.

USEFUL ON SHOPPING TRIP

Memorandum Book Will Assure Carrier That She Has Forgotten Nothing She Needed.

A little case like this will be found extremely useful to take out when shopping has to be done. On the right-hand side there is a tablet on which a list of the articles to be purchased may be written and on the left there is a pocket for bills.

The size suggested in the illustration will be found a serviceable one in which to make the case, but it could, of course, be made on the same lines in a large size if desired. It is carried out in dark green silk, and lined with soft silk of an old gold color.



Memorandum Book.

Diagram A shows the shape in which the material should be cut out and the portion marked B is folded over and sewed down at the sides and forms the pocket for the bills which is by the way bound at the edge with narrow ribbon. The two portions C and D are stiffened with pieces of card sewed in between the silk and the lining. The space between the two dotted lines in the center is left unstiffened in order that the case may fold together easily when filled. The corners, under which the paper is slipped, are made of kid and an old glove can be cut up and used for this purpose.

A loop of ribbon is sewed on in the center, for holding a pencil, and on the front of the pocket the word "bills" is worked in gold silk. The case is secured when closed with a tab that bends over and fastens with a press stud as shown in the right-hand sketch.

The initials of the owner can be worked where indicated with silk of some strongly contrasting color to that of the material with which the case has been made. For filling the case, old half-sheets of notepaper can be cut to fit and slipped in under the corners and they can easily be removed one by one as they become used.

PRETTY DESIGNS IN GLOVES

Season's Styles Show Many Effects That Will Be Sure to Take Feminine Fancy.

Glove styles today include the shape of the glove itself and the manner in which it is trimmed Everyone is familiar with the straight one, two and three-button gloves in black, white and some of the colors. Like the black suit, these gloves have their place. The newest gloves show modifications of the shape, embroideries and the stitchings.

Black and white contrasts are popular.

A new arrival, placed upon the market, has hand-crocheted embroidery in strong lines, in black and white. The effect is stunning. This glove sells at two dollars. Another new design is the glove in three-button length, though with but two buttons. This glove has three lines of heavy embroidery and narrow kid binding The buttons, binding and embroidery are all in harmonious contrast to the glove itself. This makes a glove severe in style, quite the thing while militarism is so rampant.

Another beautiful semi-military glove is made in six-button length, with sacque wrist and center gore, over which is set a short well-shaped strap, fastening across the wrist with one clasp. These are made up in kid in pleasing black and white effects, and in cape and mocha in sand, gray and tan. They also appear in all the pleasing shades of silk for the coming summer.

Within the past two or three years silk gloves have become firmly established in the average feminine mind as a desirable summer glove. This year will see more and more wearing them Men's gloves in silk are among the latest arrivals, and the day is fast approaching when men will go as well gloved in spring and summer if they care at all about their personal appearance, as in winter.

All evening gowns, minus any train, and particularly dance dresses, are shorter than ever, just barely covering the ankle.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Pearl necklaces in various lengths are much in vogue

The old-fashioned chenille embroidery has come back

Both light and dark toned fitch furs will be fashionable

Frocks of net arranged in plaits or ruffles are favorites.

The silk jacket and short, loose coat are both in vogue

The greatest single occupation in this country is homemaking and motherhood, in which 13,000,000 people are engaged.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.)

LESSON FOR MAY 16

DAVID SPARES SAUL.

LESSON TEXT—I Samuel 26:5-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you.—Luke 6:27.

Professor Beecher gives 1065 B. C. as the date of this lesson and the death of Samuel. Saul had been on the throne 37 years and David was twenty-seven years of age. There are ten famous episodes between the lesson of last week and that of today. (1) David and the shew-bread; (2) Goliath's sword; (3) David feigns madness (ch. 21); (4) The cave of Adullam; (5) His care of his parents; (6) The killing of the priests (ch. 22); (7) Wandering in the wilderness (ch. 23); (8) The cutting of Saul's robe (ch. 24); (9) Nabal's churlishness, and (10) Abigail's kindness (ch. 25). It might be well to have one scholar give a summary of each of these events.

I. David and Abishai, vv. 5-7.—Once before, the Ziphites had informed Saul as to David's whereabouts (23:19). Learning that Saul evidently intended to follow him into the wilderness (v. 4), David sent spies to learn the exact location of Saul and the 3,000 men under command of Abner. Abner was a cousin of Saul, a brave man with a remarkable history. Unwittingly they had placed themselves in David's power, and that for a second time (24:3-8). Like the camp of the Midianites which Gideon visited, Saul and his men were scattered about sleeping "within the place of the wagons" (v. 5 R. V.), with Saul in the center, the spear marking his resting place and the bolster beneath his head. Doubtless Saul trusted Abner's protection, but no arm of flesh can save or protect a sinful man. From a neighboring rock David and his friends could distinguish the spear and the outlines of the camp. David's challenge was directed to both of his companions. Ahimelech, the Hittite, declined the summons, whereas Abishai, David's nephew who had already proved himself in the affair at the well (II Samuel 23:13-16) and later became a leading figure in David's kingdom, accepted the challenge.

II. David and Saul, vv. 8-12.—Abishai was quite right that God had delivered Saul into David's hand (v. 8), but he was wrong in his conclusion as to what that meant. God delivered Saul that he might, if possible, save him. It was a challenge that tested David's magnanimity, his sense of honor and also an event wherein he could appeal to Saul's honor. Abishai's anger is evident from his words, "I will not smite him the second time." There was ample provocation, but David recognized in this experience the hand of God, nor would he profit by another's hand upraised "against the Lord's anointed" (v. 9). A conscience less keen could have found an excuse for allowing another to strike a blow to his own profit. Saul was rejected of Jehovah, yet David preferred to let Jehovah execute his own decrees (ch. 24:15 cf. Ps. 105:15). Here we have a great principle. In this dispensation all Christians are anointed of God (I John 2:20), and while some of these may be "rejected ones" (24:6, 7; II Sam. 1:16) still we must be satisfied to let God avenge our wrongs and establish us in that place to which he has called us, resting assured that he will see to it that we get to that place. To have yielded to the lowest motive would have been termed "good policy," but for the future king to have been accessory to the fact would have endangered his own future safety. David yet loved Saul in spite of his cruelty. It appeals to our pride and our love of power to have revenge within our grasp, but it is a greater evidence of power and grace to be able to withhold, and still more noble to have no spirit of resentment. By keeping Christ before us constantly, remembering that he "reviled not," we can forgive even as he forgave and do good to them who despitefully use us. Instead of killing Saul, David carried away his spear and his cruse, both emblems of Saul's kingly office and power. These would be sufficient evidence that God had delivered Saul's life into David's hands and that David had not used to his advantage this opportunity.

III. David and Abner, vv. 13-16.—Returning to his vantage point, doubtless the brow of a hill on the opposite side of the valley, a point of safety, David awakened the sleeping camp. Abner replied, "Who art thou?" This cry sounds strangely like the present-day replies to the challenge of our David when a sleeping camp of sin is aroused. This call came at night. When our King shall return his visit will be unexpected and at night (I Thess. 5:2-4; Rev. 16:15). It would seem like a humiliation for this proud, haughty general, Abner, to be taunted by David (v. 15). As chief officer he was responsible for the king's safety and his life. David therefore might well reproach and chide him, for his lack of fidelity was worthy of death. When Saul was thoroughly awake to the fact of David's visit to his camp and the fact that his life had been spared, he was moved to another one of his moments of repentance (vv. 17-21).

IV. The Result, vv. 17-25.—David's address to Saul, is a remarkable one. He first appeals to reason (v. 18) and desires to know what, if any, fault he has committed. He next challenges the motives which impelled Saul. Was it God who sent him on this journey or was it the evil counsel of men (v. 19)? If this latter then let God deal with them according to their just deserts. And, finally, David uses the two similes of a flea and a partridge as evidence of his humility, his inoffensiveness, his harmlessness (Luke 14:11).

AFTER SUFFERING TWO LONG YEARS

Mrs. Aselin Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"After my little one was born I was sick with pains in my sides which the doctors said were caused by inflammation. I suffered a great deal every month and grew very thin. I was under the doctor's care for two long years without any benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try it we got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the third bottle of the Compound I was able to do my housework and today I am strong and healthy again. I will answer letters if anyone wishes to know about my case."—Mrs. JOSEPH ASELIN, 606 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for woman's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

LADIES!!

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JEWEL TALCUM POWDER

The Talcum of Quality, for refined people, Perfume rich, lasting, and exquisite; Powder of velvety fineness.

In Glass Jars—15c. and 25c.
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An engagement ring is a girl's idea of a round of pleasure.

NOTHING SO EFFECTIVE AS ELIXIR BABEK For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Chief of Police, J. W. Reynolds, Newport News, Va., says: It is a pleasure to recommend Babek for Chills and Fever. Have used it when necessary for 20 years and have found no remedy as effective." Elixir Babek 50 cents, all druggists, or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.
A Good Move—Babek Liver Pills. 50 pills 25 cents

Pretty Blue.

Saplee—What is this Blue Bird we hear so much about?

Snapleigh—The Dove of Peace.—Judge.

A Tale Often Told.

"Society is just now afflicted with a new species of bore."

"Still another?"

"It's the young woman who tells everybody she meets how the war in Europe prevented her from finishing her musical education."

Accounting for Tastes.

Bacon—I see expert French butter tasters claim they can perceive the flavor of the soil over which cattle feed.

Egbert—Must have sort of a taste of shrapnel now.

Enjoying Life in Trenches.

A soldier writes back: "Life in the trenches is fairly enjoyable if you know how to appreciate it."

Yes, indeed; life is worth while anywhere, if you make the best of it. The trenches offer peculiar opportunities for enjoying life. Living from minute to minute is intense, conscious living, replete with satisfaction. Every minute is as precious as though it was going to be the last. And the values of contrast heighten the zest for breathing. Just to be alive is keen joy in the trenches, surpassed only by the joy of living remote from the trenches.

FIND OUT
The Kind of Food that will Keep You Well.

The true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Mass. woman writes: "I have used Grape-Nuts 5 years for the young and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested.

"But its most special, personal benefit has been as a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to change diet.

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot Postum and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steadier, and a gradual decrease in my excessive weight adds greatly to my comfort."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

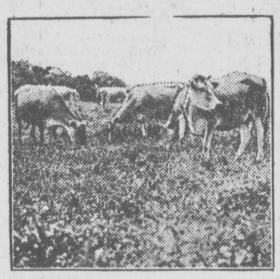
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DAIRY FACTS

VACATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS

Six Weeks Rest Is None Too Long for Animal to Rest Between Lactation Periods.

It is fairly well understood that the dairy cow should be given a vacation or a rest between lactation periods. The longer the rest up to a certain point the better it is for the cow. Ten and one-half months continuous milking out of every twelve is all that can be reasonably expected. It is claimed that it is as hard on a cow



Jersey Cattle on Pasture.

to produce a liberal yield of milk daily as it is for a horse to work at hard labor all day. When this is fully understood the necessity for a few weeks' rest on the part of the cow becomes evident.

Furthermore, the cow during seven or eight months of the milking period is carrying and developing a calf, which is a further drain on her system. If she is given a few weeks to repair her worn-out body tissues and to store up a little excess fat she will give more in the entire year, than she would milking continuously.

If not given a rest before calving, she begins a new lactation period at a lower level of production, and will maintain a lower level through the entire time. Six weeks is none too long for any cow and if she is badly run down ten or twelve weeks will be better.

CREAM OF HIGHEST QUALITY

Can Be Produced With but Little Labor or Expense—Principles Involved Are Simple.

One of the most common causes of poor quality butter is the lack of immediate, thorough cooling of the cream after separation. The dairy division of the United States department of agriculture has made a careful investigation of conditions on a large number of dairy farms, and the data obtained show that, if properly cooled, cream of the best grade can be produced with but little extra labor or expense. The principles involved are very simple and are easily understood.

A liberal use of ice which has been stored in winter to be used the following summer is one of the requirements for the solution of the poor butter problem. Farmers who already are delivering good products to the creamery usually have provided for themselves a convenient source of supply for the ice, suitable houses for storing the ice and ice water tanks for the immediate cooling of the milk and cream.

In parts of New England, although the dairymen often hold cream on the farm four days in the summer and seven days in the winter, they deliver practically all their product while sweet. After it reaches the creamery it is pasteurized and shipped a distance of from 50 to 300 miles, and may still be sold in these remote localities in the form of sweet cream.

HARNESS FOR SUCKING COWS

Smooth Pole Extending Between Fore Legs to Near the Udder Prevents Animal From Cheating.

The harness illustrated in the accompanying cut has been found satisfactory in preventing cows from milking themselves. A smooth pole extends between the fore legs to near the udder, and is suspended by two

Check on Sucking Cows.

straps over the back, one around the flank and by a light chain to the halter. The cow wearing such a device will find it impossible to reach far enough to cheat her master.

Bull Pen Is Essential.

The bull pen is a necessity on every farm. It is unwise and injudicious to allow the bull to run at liberty with the cattle.

Influence of Dairy Bull.

The dairy bull has an influence on the heifers of the entire herd, while the cow influences one calf each year.

Time Well Spent.

Time spent in weighing the milk from each cow is as well spent as the time the storekeeper puts in keeping his books.

Sure to Succeed.

The man who owns good cows and likes their company, is sure to succeed in the dairy business.

Fundamental Necessity.

Certainty is the fundamental necessity in dairying. Don't guess at results but know what you are doing.

TURNIPS MAKE VALUABLE FARM PRODUCT

Excellent Field of Turnips.

(By L. R. JOHNSTON.)

As I test the turnip year after year, I think more highly of its value as a farm product that can be put to many uses. On the table it is wholesome and good and ranks after potatoes and cabbage.

As a feed I value it highly. There is no herbivorous animal that does not relish it. The horse is often an apparent exception, but with a little effort he can be taught to acquire the taste.

It is usual to say that turnips make the milk taste, but we are feeding them once a day—at noon—to our Jersey cow and selling the butter to pleased customers. No taste of turnips is distinguishable.

We feed from a peck to a half-bushel. When one is dropped where the hens can get it, it never remains long; during the winter the poultry will eat large quantities of turnips, and they thus cheaply supply the green vegetable ration so essential to good health.

Up to the last of February I pulled up tops and roots from the patch and threw them into the poultry lot, where the hens would crowd around to get a share, and it was surprising to see how much they would eat, although well fed on mash and grain.

As to the horses, I began by tossing a turnip into the feed box as I passed them, which at first they would only sniff at, and nose around, but it was not long until I noticed the turnips had disappeared by next feed time, and soon the horses were ready to eat them with a relish.

The hogs, too, will eat them but not with any avidity if otherwise well fed. For the hogs I prefer to cook them if possible and mix them with shorts and bran. Thus prepared they are eagerly eaten.

We also stir them, cooked soft, in the poultry mash of a morning.

Last year our turnips were raised along a fence row which was formerly occupied by a row of old peach trees and blackberries It was thoroughly grubbed, planted to early potatoes and then sown to turnips. It made a fine crop.

We first pulled and pitted all the good-sized ones, but left a large number of small ones. As the autumn was mild, these little ones continued to grow until many of them were as large as the first crop.

In December we began pulling these and feeding tops and all to chickens and cow and horses and we are able to continue this, with a few days skipped, for over six weeks.

Before this the cut-off tops of those first pitted furnished feed for a surprising time, remaining fresh and green in piles on the ground.

All this has been said without mention of the market value of turnip, which by reason of its great yield is often considerable. I have seen them grow at the rate of 500 bushels to the acre.

OVERLOOK VALUE OF HOME-GROWN FOODS

Unless Foundation Is Well Laid Business Will Be Failure—Practice Rotation.

By following along the line of "scientific" feeding, many dairymen have overlooked the value of home-grown dairy foods, and formed a habit of going to the mill and exchanging their milk check for protein foods.

On the dairy farms a short system of crop rotation renews old fields, puts all crops nearer to the manure and fertilizer used, increases the variety of feeds, adds to their value through an increase in their protein content, and to their palatability and ease of digestion.

Food and food production for the dairy lies at the foundation of successful dairying. Unless the foundation is well laid the business will be a failure.

Dairying today is the leading branch of farming, bringing to the farmer the most money and leaving the land in the best possible condition to continue its production.

SPINACH REQUIRES A GOOD, RICH SOIL

Sow in Drills If Possible, as Ground Can Be Kept Loose and Free of Weeds.

Spinach is a gross feeder and for best results requires rich soil. If a small area is only available, it will be sown broadcast in beds; but by all means sow in drills if possible, as the ground can be kept loose and free from weeds during the summer.

For all regions north of the Ohio river the winter protection should be given, and this may consist of coarse litter of any kind. In general, mulching is not required south of that line.

In the North the covering serves two purposes; not only protection from freezing, but it is also more easily gathered when thus protected from the snow.

As to varieties for autumn sowing, the Prickly Winter and the Long Standing are the best. Of the former variety the term "prickly" applies only to the seeds; not to the foliage or edible part.

Long Standing is so named from its habit of remaining in edible condition for a long time before going to seed.

Good Fence Is Necessary.

No man should undertake sheep-raising until he has his farm properly fenced. The old-time barb wire, with wool hanging to it, is a relic of the past on the up-to-date sheep farm.

Place to Feed Hogs.

The next best place to a clean cement or board floor on which to feed hogs is a good tough blue grass sod.

WOMEN MAKE MONEY BY RAISING CRESS

Popular Salad Plant More Valued in These Days Than Ever Before—How to Plant.

(By MAUDE HYMERS.)

The woman owning a bit of ground, across which runs a stream of water, is fortunate indeed! especially if the home lies within daily driving distance to the city.

For this low, moist ground, considered usually as so much waste space, may be made to yield dollars to the woman capable of grasping the possibilities of cultivating water cress.

This delectable salad plant is more valued in these days than ever before.

As the first step, have the stream cleared, ready for planting the cress. This may be done by plants or seeds, either of which may be procured from any reliable dealer. Better buy the plants.

Set two rows the entire length of the ditch. Pick up six or ten stalks, lay them at the bottom of the ditch near the side, so the tops will be above the water, then two feet from there set another bunch of plants on the other side, anchoring the plants by placing a pile of earth on the roots.

If the plants must be home-grown from seed, make a seed bed near the spring in soft, wet ground, but do not let the water run over it. Scatter the seed and press into the mud with a spade. Transplant the plants any time when large enough to handle.

When the cress has grown and spreads over the top of the ditch, have it mowed close to the top of the water, clearing away all clippings, so they will not choke the stream. When it grows up again fresh and crisp you will be ready to market your product.

Place a plank across the ditch on which to sit, gather the cress with the left hand and cut with a sharp knife, having the stalks about three inches long.

Bunch neatly, fastening the stalks with a rubber band and cutting off squarely. Sprinkle lightly and keep from the sun until sold.

Cress may be sold for shipment, for consumption in the home market, or to individual customers, the price per dozen or per bunch varying with different localities.

If the cress is crisp and tender the matter of marketing will take care of itself and the returns will be sufficient and sure.

Plant Sweet Corn Early.

It pays to plant some early sweet corn before the time for general planting. Many times it will not survive but sometimes it does and the first sweet corn of the season is a delicate morsel.

Watch Appetite of Sheep.

The appetite of the sheep is something that should be closely watched at all times. Feed them only what they will eat up clean at one time. To feed more is no advantage to them, and is a loss to the feeder.

Home Town Helps

NEED FOR CITY PLANNING

Many Intelligent Men Do Not Seem to Understand What Is Meant by the Term.

Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic association, took as the subject of his annual address at the convention of the association in Washington, "Wanted—American City Planning for American Cities." By way of introduction, he said: "It may truthfully be said that to the average intelligent American, be he mechanic or business man, doctor or professor, preacher or politician, the words 'city planning' at once refer themselves as part of a vague propaganda for 'the city beautiful,' having to do with permanent or temporary courts of honor, extra illuminations, and other forms of municipal frippery. It is a serious fact that this complete misunderstanding exists to such large extent among the many excellent people who call themselves 'practical,' and who really try to be good citizens. This fundamental error of conception prevents these good people, most essentially necessary to the efficient progress of orderly city making, from realizing that city planning which is at all worth while is concerned, first, with means of intercommunication, with transportation, with markets and house sites and factory locations, with water and sewerage, with parks and playgrounds, and all the other factors of prosperity, efficiency and convenience, rather than with appearance or ornament as essentials. When we shall have established in the minds of these unknowing citizens the plain fundamentals of that larger use of architectural and economic principles which have to do with the community efficient, there will be far less trouble in bringing about the use of common sense in those municipal operations concerned in the framework and structural details of our towns and cities."

REAL TRUTH IN THESE LINES

One Might Criticize Them as Poetry, But They Contain a Lesson Worth Heeding.

A Quincy traveling salesman, who keeps open a most observant eye in his travels around the country, noticing the influences which affect a city's prosperity, sends to the Herald what he terms a "good piece of poetry." The poetry may be open to question, but the sentiment is one which every Quincyan should have deeply impressed upon his mind, and hence it is worth repeating. It is as follows:

"If you want to live in the kind of a town like the kind of a town you like, you needn't slip your clothes in a grip and start on a long, long hike. You'll only find what you left behind, for there's nothing that's really new. It's a knock at yourself, when you knock your town. It isn't the town—it's you. Real towns are not made by men afraid lest somebody else gets ahead. When everyone works and nobody shirks, you can raise a town from the dead. And if while you make your personal stake, your neighbors can make one, too, your town will be what you want to see. It isn't the town—it's you."

The Quincy man further says in his letter: "It will be a good thing to put in the paper for Quincy people who go to Chicago and St. Louis to buy their goods." For these very persons it is here reprinted.—Quincy Herald.

Making Gardens.

A Chicago man has given $1,000 to buy seed for gardens to be made in the vacant lots of the city. There is help to a noble municipal enterprise. There is nothing that will so enhance the beauty of a city as well-made gardens. A garden is the workshop of the soul. It not only awakens the better natures of men, but it crowns the table with vegetable delights that make good blood where greater spirits dwell. There is nothing that reflects more joy than a well-made garden. It conduces to good citizenship. It drives away selfishness, meanness, grief, disappointment and fills the heart with beautiful impulses. Every vacant lot given over to waste is wasted opportunity, and indicates a lack of true enterprise in the citizenship. There ought to be an organization in every city to make the vacant spots blossom as the rose. Talk about education—here is a chance for the best that can be had.

Plant Snapdragons.

Have a bed of snapdragons for the garden. These old-fashioned weeds, as they are sometimes called, have become very popular. As a table flower they surpass most any other. Sow the seed inside in pots, or outside when weather permits, broadcast. When the plants are five inches tall set them in rows two inches apart each way. Close growth gives the best effect and bloom. All colors and both tall and dwarf are consistent bloomers.

City Gardens.

A movement has been started to make Chicago a city of gardens. That is an example which ought to spread to every city and town in the country.

Woman Judge.

A woman seems particularly fitted to act as a judge of the women who pass through the police court, and it is her juvenile court experience which has enabled Mary M. Bartelme of Chicago to be such an efficient judge, and so well beloved of the offenders who are brought before her.

Correct Location.

"Did the victim of these blackmail threats live in continual trepidation?"

"No, sir. He lived in a tenement house."

ACCIDENT, MD., MAN TELLS OF GOOD REMEDY

A. J. Alexander Says Treatment Did More for Him Than Any Other.

A. J. Alexander of Accident, Md., was a victim of stomach disorders. He tried many remedies and treatments without satisfactory results.

At last he tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. He was surprised and pleased. He wrote:

"I have taken your remedy with good results. It has done more for me than anything I have ever taken. It has done what you claimed it would. I am advising all my friend sufferers to take it, feeling confident that it will be a great blessing to them."

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.—Adv.

Push of the hoggish variety does not always promote lasting popularity.

BABY LOVES HIS BATH

With Cuticura Soap Because So Soothing When His Skin Is Hot.

These fragrant supercreamy emollients are a comfort to children. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal rashes, itchings, chafings, etc. Nothing more effective. May be used from the hour of birth, with absolute confidence.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

It is easy to size up egotism that is not causing our own skulls to bulge.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE for the TROOPS Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the Front because it rests the feet, gives instant relief to Corns and Bunions, hot, swollen aching, tender feet, and makes walking easy. Sold everywhere, 25c. Try It TODAY. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

The Almighty puts long tails on horses and man cuts them off.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Too True.

"What is the main point of a censor's job?"

"I guess it's incensing people."

Useful Study.

"I see Jimmie studies his arithmetic lesson faithfully every night now."

"Yes, the class has taken up percentage, and he's learning how to figure out batting averages."

He's Got It.

"Doctor, I'm afraid I've an attack of spring fever and ague."

"Indeed? How does it affect you?"

"My temperature goes up when I start for business, and when I get there I feel like shaking work."

Not Asking Much.

"So you are ambitious to have a little garden?"

"Yes."

"You ought to get a lot of pleasure out of it."

"I don't expect to get any pleasure out of it, but if I can get a few beets and turnips in return for a great deal of hard work I'll be satisfied."

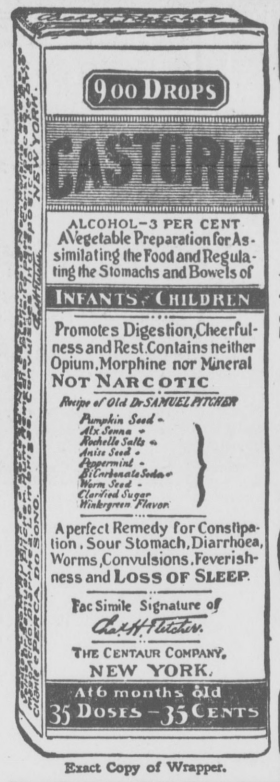
Heir, Not a Gale.

The guide suddenly halted the party of Americans.

"Ah, there comes the heir to the throne," he said, removing his hat as a royal equipage appeared.

The little boy of the party nudged his mother and whispered:

"Did he take off his hat for fear the air would blow it off!"


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels. A remedy for sick headache. Unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

Elegantly sugar coated. Small dose. Price, 25c.

LAND WARRANT HOME A new colony for the South. How to get a land warrant to locate land and make a home. Under management of P. H. Fitzgerald, Father of the Great Georgia Colony; free information Address The Tribune New Colony Company, 626 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

USE OUR SILO and cut your feed bill in half. Catalogue and information free. G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y. Liberal Terms to Live Agents

EARN $25 to $50 a week as our representative. Particulars, FREE. Hagmann Medicine Co., Washington, D.C.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 20-1915.

His Overtime.

"I see you claim one hour's overtime, Bill," said the master of the mill "How's that? I thought no one worked overtime this week."

Bill passed a horny hand across his mouth.

"Quite right, guv'nor," he replied. "One hour's me due."

The master regarded him suspiciously.

"Come, when was it?" he inquired.

"Last Thursday," responded Bill. "I was sent up to your own 'ouse to 'elp shake the carpets."

"Yes; I remember that distinctly," cut in the boss; "but you got off at six sharp."

"Ah, that's true, guv'nor, as far as it goes," assented the man; "but your missus give me a 'alf a meat pie to take 'ome, an' that there hour is for bringin' the dish back!'"—Sallie Herrick, Ontario.

Experience benefits only those who have had it, and sometimes not even them.—Albany Journal.

A man is always telling his wife that his household expenses are higher than any other man's in town.

Many a man who would steer clear of a graveyard after dark is not afraid of a tank full of spirits.

Every man knows how different he would act if he were some other individual.

Among the Wounded.

It happened at Christ's church dispensary. The little fellow had a badly dislocated thumb. He was only nine years old, but he was brave, and scarcely winced as the doctor pulled and hauled to get it back into position.

"We'll have you back in the trenches soon," said the doctor. "How do you stand on this war, anyway?"

"How do you t'ink I stand?" said the boy. "I'm a Belgian."

"How did you dislocate your thumb?" asked the doctor, somewhat abashed.

"Swinging on a German kid, but gee!"—a grin of delight overspread his countenance—"you just ought to see him!"—New York Evening Post.

Natural Inference.

"Please, sir, I'd like this afternoon off to go to my cousin's funeral."

"Your cousin? Oh, I see! You are saving up your grandmother for the championship games."

Proof.

Will—So you think she loves you? Ned—Of course! She accepts everything I give her!—Judge.

Alias Jim the Penman.

"Is Blinks making any progress?"

"Yes, he forged ahead until the handwriting experts proved it on him."

If she doesn't own a mirror she has lost all interest in life.

Hello Daddy—

Please don't forget to bring home some

Post Toasties

and I'll have a good hug and kiss for you.

Grocers everywhere sell Post Toasties.

WARWICK

Mrs. G. J. Hill, of Centreville, is spending this week with friends in and near town.

Mrs. Bayard Jordan, of near Glasgow spent Wednesday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Eaton.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson were Delawsre visitors on Sunday.

Mr. William Lofland, of Philadelphia, was a Warwick visitor on Wednesday.

Quite a number from here attended the Rally Day evercises held in Elkton on Wednesday.

Mrs. Josephine Wilson was a visitor at the home of her son, Mr. S. D. Wilson on Sunday last.

Judge R. B. Merritt attended the regular session of Orphan's Court in Elkton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. John Price and sons Messrs. Leland and Hazel were week-end guests of Mrs. G. J. Hill at Centreville.

Sewing circle met at the home of Mrs. Jonn Banks on Wednesday afternoon.

Christian Endeavor Society held its regular business and social meeting at Miss Mame Merritt's on Friday evening last.

Preaching Sunday morning at usual hour. Christian Endeavor at 7 P. M.

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. Anna M. Yarder, of Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. Yarder was a sister of Mrs. A. B. Dupuy, formerly of Warwick, but now of Hurlock.

ODESSA

Miss Alice McCoy, of Wilmington, was a recent visitor at her home here.

Mrs. O. C. Stevens who has been spending sometime in the south has returned home.

Miss Georgia Enos, of Wilmington, was an over Sunday visitor with her parents here.

Mrs. Harvey Kraft, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. Willian McCoy.

Mr. J. K. Orrell and Miss Ina Staats, of Smyrna, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Orrell on Sunday.

The members of the Graduating Class at the Odessa High School are preparing for their Commencement.

The Drawyers Presbyterian Sabbath School are rehearsing for their annual Childrens Day Services for the last Sabbath in May.

The Parent-Teacher Association held their monthly meeting on Thursday evening last. A very interesting time was spent by all.

Owing to the illness of the Rev. H. C. Shipley on Sunday last the pulpit at the St. Paul's M. E. Church was filled by Rev. John Arters, of Middletown.

A very beautiful and interesting program is being arranged for the annual Children's Day Exercises at St. Pauls M. E. Church for the second Sunday in June.

PORT PENN

Shad are scarce this season and the fisherman report a bad season.

Mr. Albert Kumple, Sr., is confined to his home from an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. George Webb is entertaining her daughter Mrs. William Cope, of Lebanon. Pa.

Sunday May 23d, Rev. R. C. Cooke will begin a two weeks' campaign in the M. E. Church.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Eaton and family, Miss Amelia Eaton and George P. Moore, took and automobile trip to Felton, on Sunday.

Mrs. B. W. Yearsley and Mrs. Joseph Denny left on Saturday for an indefinite period with Mrs. Yearsley's parents Mr. and Mrs. James Huston, of Seaford.

Appropriate services were held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Mothers' Day. Rev. Dr. Milligan preached a touching sermon in the afternoon, and remained over for the Christian Endeavor services. The pastor being appointed as leader. The topic was "Why I Am Proud of My Denomination." A beautiful emblem of white flowers in honor of the day was arranged by Miss Margaret McMullin and afterwards presented to the pastor as a token of appreciation for the good work he has done while among us.

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mrs. Charles E. Carty is visiting relatives in Baltimore Md.

Mr. F. P. Conrey was a Philadelphia, visitor on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Andrew Slicher is visiting her sister, Mrs. Titter, in Elkton Md.

Mrs. Mary Foard and Miss Mollie Foard are guests of Mr. R. B Foard, of near town.

Miss Agnes Davidson of Wilmington, Del., spent the past week end with her father, Mr. A. E. Davidson.

Mrs. T. C. Smooth and master Merrill Smooth, were the guests of Mrs. E. A. Beauchamp on Saturday.

Messrs Howard and Frank Bishop, of Wilmington, Del., spent the past weekend at the home of Mr. E. F. Bishop.

Miss Laura Coleman has returned home after spending several weeks with her niece, Mrs. Oliver in Chester Pa.

Miss Maggie Lum, of Newark, Del., spent the past week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lum, near town.

Miss Elizabeth Eggert, of the Women's College Newark, Del., spent Sunday last with her parents Rev. and Mrs. John Eggert.

TOWNSEND

Clarence Greenwood and visited her parents in Aberdeen, Md.

Augustus Gill, of Philadelphia, is the guest of his mother Mrs. Virginia Gill.

Dr. J. D. Niles and family have occupied their new home on Main street.

Miss Arrellee Lattomus has returned home from a pleasant visit with friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. Buelah Sutton, of Smyrna, spent Tuesday afternoon with her aunt Mrs. John Townsend.

Lee Gill, of the U. S. Navy, returned to New York after spending a few days with his parents.

Mrs. Richard Hodgson visited her daughter Mrs. Carleton MacSorley, in Wilmington, Wednesday.

W. H. Reynolds and family spent Sunday with Rev. John Beauchamp and family, of Perryville, Md.

Etta and Margaret Grooms, of Newport, and Anna Jones, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with D. B. Jones.

Miss Rich, of Newark, addressed the meeting at the Parent-Teachers Association held last Friday night, in Church Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bolton and son, of near Earleville, Md., spent Sunday at the home of her aunt Mrs. Samuel Watts who is very ill.

Mr. Hudson and high school scholars and Miss Lenora Davis, joined the excursion to Washington, Sunday and report a delightful trip.

Mr. and Mrs. William Crossley, of Wilmington, Mrs. Amelia Hazle, of Norfolk, Va, visited Gilbert Hayden and family the past week.

SHAD SEASON A FAILURE

The fishermen of Delaware cannot hope for anything more than a fair catch now, unless the May run should exceed expectations. This is the fifth week of the season and for the fishermen around Delaware City, it has been a failure. With a good season they alone clear about $15,000, but this year it is a different story. The fishermen will hardly clear enough to pay for the equipment. Many reasons are being advanced for the scarcity of the shad.

One is that there has been little snow during the past winter and this has resulted in the water being brackish. The shad seek fresh water and this brackishmess has tended to keep the fish out of the Delaware. Another reason is that the bay fishermen use nets twice the size of the nets used by the fishermen around Delaware City. To add to the condition of the water the oil tankers are accustomed to come back with water for ballast. As soon as they reach the Delaware Bay they begin to empty their tanks and in this way the river at times is coated with oil. The oil, as well as other impurities is believed to prevent the shad from coming up the river. An effort will be made by fishermen to interest State and Federal authorities in a movement to have a fish hatchery established at some place on the river. The fishermen believe New Castle county should have the hatchery for shad as well as other fish.

Wil-del Hands Odessa a Surprise

In a close and exciting game, Wil-Del defeated Odessa by the score of 3 to 2 at Corbit Park on Saturday. Neither side seemed to be able to hit to advantage. Farley of Wil-del, with his slow ball, had the Odessa boys almost at his mercy throughout the game. Odessa almost tied the score in the ninth inning when L. Wallace received a pass. He advanced two men on Weist's hit. The next two men flied out, and L. Wallace scored on Heller's hot one through shortstop, P. Wallace received a pass, but he and Wiest and Heller were left on base when Heldmyer was put out by the short-stop, to first route. The score by innings.

Wil-Del	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Odessa	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

The Silverbrook Club, of Wilmington will meet the Odessa boys at Corbit this afternoon.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Fresh and Salt Fish at all times. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal W. C. JONES.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

FOR SALE.—Cabbage, Tomato, egg and pepper plants. A. W. TATMAN.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

For the neatest and best cleaning of your Spring Straws, Panamas and Felt Hats, apply to F. D. PINDER.

FOR SALE—2,000 seven-foot Chestnut Posts, $8 per 100. FRANK S. CLAYTON, Chesapeake City, Md.

HAY FOR SALE.—Cattle and colts pastured. Ready May 1st. ROBERT S. CARPENTER, Port Penn, Del.

WANTED.—High class man to sell trees shrubs, roses, vines, berry bushes, bulbs, etc. Good wages.—Permanent. Exclusive territory. BROWN BROTHERS NURSERIES, Rochester, New York.

WANTED—Insurance agents—We insure men's wages against loss by accident or illness. Monthly payment plan, $100,000 capital. Agents, superintendents wanted. EQUITABLE ACCIDENT CO., H. W. COREY, MANAGER, 150 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

DRAW JURY PANEL

Jury Commissioners Frank J. Williams and S. D. Townsend drew the following jury panel to report for duty on May 18:

First district—William J. May, Charlles S. Hurlock, James A. Hurlock, Stephen E. Parker.

Second—Louis S. Cummings, Aubrey Vandever, Williard T. Loreman, John J. Hayes.

Third—Edward L. Kurtz, Wilkin L. Strahorn, John M. McLoughlin, Ottoman W. Speer.

Fourth—Louis Sines, Charles F. Hoffman, Edwin C. Robbins, Jacob Ostro.

Fifth—Frank M. Sevier, James F. Wood, John J. Hanley, William H. Haley.

Sixth—Robert L. Baldwin, James H. Wright.

Seventh—John W. Banks, Darlington Flinn.

Eighth—Herman Cook, William H. Little.

Ninth—Benjamin Downey, Forrest W. Lovett.

Tenth—Thomas Hewlett, John T. Gough.

Eleventh—Isaac Johnson, John L. Slack.

Twelfth—Frank Davidson, William Ball.

Thirteenth—John E. Denny, Purnell L. McWhorter.

Fourteenth—S. Tinley Scott, William W. Naylor.

Fifteenth—William T. Hobson, Herman H. Staats.

SECONE-HAND AUTO DISPOSAL

"What becomes of the second-hand auto?" With so many thousands of new cars constantly coming on market, it seems as if there would be a tremendous over supply of used cars of antiquated model that would be impossible to sell for pleasure vehicles, and that would have to go to the junk pile. But small tradesmen, ranchers, advertisers and mechanics in various lines of industry have solved this problem. A cement contractor has fitted up a trailer composed almost entirely of the parts of outworn autos, which makes a very effective concrete mixer, and which is towed by his little runabout, also a second-hand machine. A knife grinder has set up a complete shop for all kinds of sharpening on his little car, picked up for a song and built over by his own hands. An inventor has constructed a heavy tractor, from an old but powerful car, which serves as a model from which his standard tractor will be manufactured. Ranchers have found the medium power used car available for heavy work, such as plowing and threshing, when used in connection with a gear-reducting device. One car of foreign make, built in 1902 and brought to Colorado in 1903, is still doing useful work, but now as a plow instead of a pleasure vehicle. In fact, it seems as if the second-hand car is a very valuable aid to modern business in supplying a great deal of power for a very small amount of cash.

For
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

THE CITY FARMER

I read the seedman's catalogue
With eyes that open wide,
I'm frank to say I'm all agog
At what I find inside.

The prize tomatoes fairly seem
To burst their ruddy skins,
The radishes and parsnips gleam
Like newly burnished tins.

I am enraptured with the corn,
I love the early quince,
The cauliflower might well adorn
The garden of a prince.

I read the book with greatest heed
Its final page I scan,
And then I buy a turnip seed
And plant it in a can.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915
From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1915
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During MAY, 1915,
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

A Few Facts Why You Should Get Acquainted With Us

1. Our new equipted sanitary market.
2. Your meats protected under glass.
3. Honest weight guaranteed.
4. The best grades of Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, etc., at modern prices.

Isn't this interesting to you. Who is responsible for the changes that are being conducted in your town, meat markets especially. Do you appreciate a store that can give you these facts, if so stop in or phone us your next order. Thanking you in advance for your patronage.
Phone No. 86.

J. E. LEWIS, Middletown, Del.

A HEARTY MEAL

or a light luncheon, or a delicious supper, with the food cooked to just suit your taste, amid refined surroundings, may be obtained at The White Cafe. One visit will make you a regular customer, as we give the best of food and service.

Next door to Peoples Bank
Joseph C. Jolls

Lump Barrell Lime For
White Washing
in large or small quantities SPECIAL price to dealers.
Short & Walls Lumber Co
MIDDLETOWN, - DELAWARE.

Pictorial Review Patterns
OPENING

FOGEL & BURSTAN have always sought in every department of their Store to give their patrons the best goods, qualities and prices considered, (and to this end our Mr. Fogel is ever making especial efforts to discover in the big trade centers **real** bargains.) We have also sought to make our Store a true **Fashion Resort** by studying to learn just what are the very latest New Things, Fine Things in Fashion—something every woman today wishes to know at once

In furtherance of this purpose to keep in close touch with the Modes in Garments Millinery, etc., and after thoroly looking into their merits, we have decided to accept the Exclusive Agency in Middletown and vicinity, for the famous **"Pictorial Review Patterns,"** one of the very highest authorities on Fashions in Womens, Apparel, and we now have on hand a large and well selected stock of Summer Patterns for 10c and 15c, also the "Summer Fashion Book," a large quarterly giving the latest styles for each season, for 25c.

THE FASHION BOOK
of the Celebrated PICTORIAL REVIEW SUMMER STYLES
Now on Sale.

It is the most beautiful FASHION BOOK we ever have offered to our customers.

We urgently advise you to see a copy before deciding on your Summer Dresses.

It contains fashions represented in no other Style Book.

Only ten cents when purchased with one 15 cent PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERN

Costume 6217—15c. Costume 6249—15c.

JUNE PATTERNS
now on sale.

As a sample of the many lovely June Patterns we are offering, we present an illustrated view of two handsome Princess Dresses in Brigadier Costume, Corsage Waist, Sectional and Suspender Skirt, for Taffeta, Faille, Wool, or Silk Poplin, Serge and Gabardine.

Our lady patrons are enthusiastic in volunteering their expressions of pleasure at our novel innovation. Finally, we wish to assure all our patrons that we shall continue to spare neither time, pains, nor cost to give them and this community, the very latest and best things Fashion offers.

Our May White Sale

Notice our fine lot of Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear, consisting of Nightgowns, Underskirts, Chemises, Combinations, Princess Slips, Drawers, and a full line for Children. Also Middy Blouses and White Waists—in all these goods, **Special Reductions!**

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

FLOWERS

are all right for decorations, but most Men prefer Suits of Style and Wear; articles that are comfortable and in good taste.

Work Day Suits, $6 to $15.
Every Day Suits $10 to $20.
Dress-up Suits, $15 to $30.
Full Dress, $25 to $40.

Special occasion, Tuxedo, Full Dress, Prince Albert and Cutaway Suits, $20 to $40

We Can Fit You
We Can Please You
We Can Save You Money

and we sell you everything, Men and boys, Young Men and Little Boys wear, right here in this one great establishment. We want your trade and influence.

MULLIN'S BIG HOME STORE
WILMINGTON

Alabama Peach Trees
C. R. CLAYTON
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

OF ALL LOVELY THINGS THAT LOVELY WOMEN LOVE TO WEAR, NOTHING MAKES THEM APPEAR MORE LOVELY THAN WEARING DELIGHTFUL THINGS MADE OF WHITE MATERIALS.

OUR "THINGS IN WHITE," BOTH MADE UP AND IN BOLT, ARE DELIGHTFUL. COME, FEAST YOUR EYES UPON THEM. NOR NEED YOUR PURSE BE TO PLENTEOUSLY FILLED WHEN YOU COME IN; OUR PRICES ON WHITE GOODS ARE LOW FOR OUR UP-QUALITY.

J. B. Messick
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

The Middletown Transcript $1.00